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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 125. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 25. 1913. ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
26th July	Egypt ..	8000	.....	
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan.	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
31st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
* 1st April.	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	110)
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru.	Y. Tozawa.	4625	4th July	21st July
Kamakura Maru	T. Mori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KOLA ..	1,205	Thu. 31st July	9 a.m.	Direct
LINGA ..	2185	Fri. 1st Aug	6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 31st July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 31st July calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly)

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†LINDULA ..	3358	Friday 25th July
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	Thursday 7th August
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 21st ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 4th Sept

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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25th July, 1913.
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HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL	2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	75,00,000
RESERVED FUND	15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 62,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.
264

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The "Bombay Chronicle"

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Bombay Chronicle

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Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

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FIRE LIFE
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CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

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NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD WILLINGDON will unveil the portrait of the Hon'ble Dr. F. G. Selby, M.A., LL.D., C.I.E., formerly Principal of the Deccan College, Poona, and Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, on Friday next 25th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.), in the Library Hall of the Deccan College Poona, in connection with "the Dr. Selby Memorial Fund."

All subscribers and other gentlemen interested in the ceremony are requested to attend, as there is little time for invitations to reach all in due time.

G. K. GADGIL,
JT. HON'RY SECRETARY,
Dr. Selby Memorial Fund.
0312

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1913.
Sixty Years—Rs. 80,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday, the 5th August, 1913.

WITH THE SANCTION of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 80 lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st July and 1st January in every year.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1913. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and if with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December, 1913.

Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday, 5th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1913. 0311

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Regular daily through Service between Bombay and the Principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Ease, comfort and luxury ensured.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla); Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

BETWEEN.

BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay H. M.			Up To Bombay H. M.
10-15	Dep.	Bombay..... Arr.	12-35
0-44	Arr.	Mammad..... Dep.	7- 0
10-18	,,	Bhopal..... ,,	21- 1
12-52	,,	Bina ..... ,,	19-25
15-13	,,	Jhansi ..... ,,	15-50
17- 8	,,	Gwalior ..... ,,	13-51
19-41	,,	Agra Cantonment ,,	11-17
20-42	,,	Muttra..... ,,	10-18
23- 0	,,	Delhi ..... Dep.	8- 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-28
3-17	,,	Ambalia Cantonment..... Dep.	3-55
5-39	,,	Ludhiana ..... ,,	1-16
6- 2	,,	Phillaur ..... ,,	0-47
6-45	,,	Jullundur ..... ,,	0-9
8-29	,,	Amritsar ..... ,,	22 29
11-43	,,	Lahore ..... ,,	21-22
14-33	,,	Lala Musa ..... ,,	15-43
18-31	,,	Rawalpindi ..... ,,	11-44
23-18	Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment.....	6-04

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H. M.			Up H. M.
9-15	Dep.	Bombay..... Arr.	12-35
22-0	Arr.	Delhi ..... Dep.	8 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-28
2-52	Arr.	Ambalia..... Dep.	3-55
3-45	Dep.	Ambalia..... Arr.	2-51
5-38	Arr.	Kalka..... Dep.	1.0
6-15	Dep.	Kalka..... Arr.	0-12
12-42	Arr.	Simla..... Dep.	18 0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H. M.			Up. H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay ..... Arr.	12-35
16-25	,,	Jhansi ..... Dep.	15-50
12-13	,,	Orai ..... ,,	13-14
7-30	,,	Cawnpore..... ,,	11- 8
2-45	,,	Lucknow..... ,,	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. R. D. Sethna the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 728 of 1911 (Haji Esmail Gul Mahomed and another v. Noorbhai Abdul Husein and others), has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Khimji Damji. Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 12-14, Church Gate Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort in the Island of Bombay at Dongri Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring one hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 793, New No. 6526, Old Survey No. 310 and New Survey No. 2638 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 1287 and Street Nos. 222-228 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the said Dongri Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Ruttonsey Jivandas and on the South by the property of Ramji Cana.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1913.

MANEKLAL TYABJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
0313

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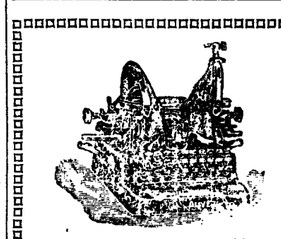

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DYING MAN ACCUSES THE POLICE.

STRANGE STORY OF AN ATTACK AFTER ASCOT RACES.

On returning to London from the Ascot race meeting, William McCue, aged 41, a Birmingham bookmaker, walked into the Lambeth Infirmary. When an examination was made it was found that the man was bruised all over the body. He made serious allegations against the Berkshire police, and died from heart falure caused by delirium tremens.

At the inquest on June 28 it was stated that McCue was in good health when on the racecourse. A witness said he would probably have £18 or £20 in is pockets. McCue told the night porter at the infirmary that he was aching all over. He had, he said, been beaten by eight policemen, theif stripped him of his trousers, he alleged, and thrown him over a hedge.

KNOCKED ABOUT BY "THE CROWD."

Dr. G. F. Stetting, assistant medical officer, said McCue had evidently been drinking very heavily. He was suffering from bruises, and witness asked him what had happened. McCue said he was knocked about at Ascot the previous night, and when askeed "By whom?" answered "The crowd." He made to reply when witnes asked why the crowd heat him.

The Coroner: Did he say anything to you about the police?:—Witness: No.

McCue developed delirium tremens, and died. He was a well-nourished man. There was a large bruise the size of a five shilling piece on the right cheek, and a bruise about the same size on the left cheek. His right eye was blacked, and there were bruises on the body, arms, and legs. There were between twelve and twenty big bruises, without counting the small ones.

The Coroner: Do you think that his statements were reliable?—I should not attach too much importanee to them. His brain was excited.

LOT OF ORDINARY SCUFFLES.

Inspector Jadway, of the Ascot Police, said he heard of no assault, neither did he see one. There may have been scuffles, but the police did not take much notice of ordinary scuffles at Ascot raecs. They had a lot of those. Witness had not been able to inquire of all the special police drafted to Ascot for the races.

'Have you ever had any charge made against the police under your direction?" asked the coroner.

Witnes: No. We get men sometimes who are smothered in blood and with their eyes bunged up, but as a rule they have been fighting amongst themselves.

The coroner said he thought it would be advisable to adjourn the inquiries. A witness had been summoned to give evidence that day, but he had not come. He would summon him again, and if he did not come he would be fined £5. That would teach him a valuable lesson—that a coroner's court was more important than a race meeting.

NEW OFFENCE IN LAW.

Eileen Burke, aged 23, of no occupation, living at Adelaide-road, Hampstead, was charged, on remand at Marylebone Police Court, with procuring a girl named Kate Fitzpatrick, aged 17, for an illegal purpose, says the "Daily Telegraph."

Mr. Cartwright, solicitors, defended.

Mr. Herbert Muskett, solicitor, took up the case for the Commissioner of Police, and substituted for the charge mentioned a charge under the seventh section of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1912, of exereising for the purpose of gain, control, direction, or influence over the movements of a girl in such a manner as to show that she was aiding and abetting or compelling her mode of life. This offence, said Mr. Muskett, was a new one in English law, and could be dealt with as an indictable offence, but he suggested that in this instance it should be dealt with summarily.

Mr. Plowden saw no difference in the two charges, except that the prosecution had to show that what the accused did was for the purpoes of gain.

Mr. Muskett replied that there was in fact very little difference now between the form of charge where a female was concerned and where a male was concerned under the older Act of 1898, save that the prosecution had to prove that the woman committed the offence for again.

Mr. Plowden expressed the opinion that the section of the Act under which the prosecution was proceeding did not contemplate the case of an innocent girl being debauched, but had in view that the girl was already of that class.

Mr. Muskett said he hoped the magistrate would not put that narrow interpretation upon a new and important and extremely useful section of the Act. That Act, he said, had already been the subject of a great deal of criticism because of its language, and Mr. Mead, the Marlborough-street magistrate, had devoted a whole book to the Act and others on the same subject. Another case under the same section, arising out of the Piccadilly flat prosecution, was now pending at the sessions.

Mr. Plowden adhered to his view of the section, and in the result he dismissed the charge of procuring, and committed the accused for trial on the new charge, allowing bail.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at the Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. July 24, 1·85 in.

Fall from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. July 24, Nil.

Fall since June 1, 57·00 in.

Excess over average since June 1, 16·92 in.

The following are the rainfall statistics as registered on other gauges in Bombay :—

Rain Ganges.	24 hours to 8 a. m of 22nd July 1913	Total since June 1st 1913.
	In. cts.	In. cts.
E. G. Hospital ..	1·73	66 46
G. T. Hospital ..	1·71	65.30
J. J. Hospital ..	1·67	67·86
Sion Factory ..	0·58	65·40

Summary of observations recorded at 6 hours on Thursday, the 24th July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 1.40" of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Multan, Sirsa and Ambala and in excess in the extreme north; minimum temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0.20" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme western districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Agra and Mainpuri. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light local rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Kotah has had 0.14". Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Kotah and Jacobabad. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in West Central India and north Gujarat; Deesa has had 0.50" and Indore 0.25". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the southern districts; Akola has had 0.27", Amraoti 0.36" and Chanda 0.48". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 1.85", Ratnagiri 1.45", Mormugao 0.62" and Karwar 0.42". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen; Poona has had 0.42", Belgaum 0.18" and Nizamabad 0.37". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Berar, and local in Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the south-east Central Provinces, West Central India, north Gujarat, east Rajputana and the east Punjab. Some showers have occurred in the United Provinces. There has thus been an increase in the area of rainfall in the central parts of the country and in the Bombay Deccan but a dec rase in Gujarat. The falls in the north Konkan have also been comparatively heavy.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan fairly general rain in Malabar and the Central Provinces; local rain in the submontane districts of the Punjab, West Central India, the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; some showers in Rajputana, the United Provinces, and possibly in Gujarat.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8·a. m. ON THURSDAY, the 24th of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. 8 a.m.	Humidity. 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation from 1st June to date.
PERSIAN ARBA—							
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask ..	94°8	86°3	83	..	..	..	—0°0
Do. (22nd) ..	94°8	85°3	81	..	..	..	—0°06
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd) ..	93°7	88°0	88	..	..	..	—0·17
PUNJAB—							
Multan ..	98°3	83°5	82	..	5·70	14·70	+3°87
Rawalpindi ..	100 4	61°1	81	..	6·96	16·96	—1°08
Lahore ..	96°9	83°2	73	..	8·29	17·29	+2°08
Sirsa ..	93°8	81 0	71	..	11·36	19·36	+6°72
Ambala ..	83 0	77°9	93	1·40	15·55	19·55	—6°20
Delhi ..	94°5	81°8	88	..	8·89	15·89	—0°83
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra ..	95·5	82°5	65	..	4·51	14·51	—0°50
Mainpuri ..	94·3	86°1	69	..	4·90	14·90	—4°01
Jhansi ..	83°6	78°5	73	0·05	3·22	13·22	—10°71
Cawnpore ..	92°6	80 5	77	0·20	8 17	18·17	—3·82
Allahabad ..	91·1	78 0	79	..	8·97	14·97	—4°85
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—							
Jacobabad ..	105°1	82°8	77	..	1·08	11·08	+0°10
Karachi ..	83 5	79 0	91	..	8 68	14·68	+5·46
Aimer ..	85 1	75 2	84	..	7·26	13·26	—0·52
Jaipur ..	86°2	77°6	80	0·04	9·83	15·83	+1°79
Kotah ..	90 6	77 6	90	0·14	4·46	10·46	—6·42
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj ..	84°5	76°0	89	0·07	..	19·86	+12°75
Dwarka ..	85·3	80°2	85	..	..	10·67	+2°81
Veraval ..	82°6	79°3	87	0·01	..	22·66	+13°93
Rajkot ..	87 6	73°3	82	..	..	17·73	+4°57
Bhavnagar Para. ..	89°0	77°3	81	..	..	27·77	+19°79
Surat ..	85°4	79°6	87	0·01	..	27·66	+5·30
Ahmedabad ..	89 6	77°2	90	..	..	19·40	+4·99
Deesa ..	85·3	73°9	95	0·50	..	14·24	+5·03
Neemuch ..	84·4	73°0	92	..	..	10·12	—0·49
Indore ..	80 6	72 1	85	0·25	..	11·84	—1·58
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore ..	84 8	74°8	85	..	..	14·33	—7·38
Saugor ..	85 8	73·1	86	..	..	12·77	—5·33
Hoshangabad ..	85 0	74·4	84	..	..	13·58	—4·60
Khandwa ..	84·2	75·1	93	0·03	..	19·14	+5·31
Akola ..	87 2	74 5	74	0·27	..	13·99	+0·63
Amraoti ..	86·4	72·3	90	0·36	..	19·23	+5·00
Nagpur ..	87 6	75·8	82	..	..	21·62	+0·93
Chanda ..	88·5	75 0	87	0·48	..	25·88	+4·33
Raipur ..	84·7	75·6	88	..	..	15·57	—4·35
KONKAN—							
Bombay ..	82°6	76°4	86	1·85	..	57·00	+16°92
Ratnagiri ..	85 8	74·4	84	1 45	..	55 14	—2·69
Mormugao ..	82°5	76··	88	0·62	..	45·54	+10·22
Karwar ..	83·7	75·0	90	0·42	..	63·83	—6·87
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon ..	88·9	72·6	83	0·06	..	9 78	+1·40
Ahmednagar ..	80 6	69·0	92	0·05	..	16·07	+8·32
Poona ..	79·5	70·3	92	0·42	..	18·66	+8·39
Sholapur ..	89 3	71·6	74	0·03	..	9·13	+0·88
Bijapur ..	87 2	71·3	76	..	..	8·50	+3·47
Belgaum ..	74·3	66·5	92	0·18	..	17·58	—3·24
Aurangabad ..	84·4	69 7	95	0·08	..	14·11	+3·77
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	89·4	73·2	77	0·37	..	24·99	+12·45
Hyderabad ..	88·3	73·2	79	..	..	8·96	—0·10
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—							
Mangalore ..	86·8	78·3	84	0·09	..	..	—6·70
Calicut ..	84·8	75 1	93	0·13	..	48·63	—9·95
Cochin ..	85·8	75·7	82	0 06	..	42 67	—3·73
Colombo ..	84 0	77·5	82	..	..	..	—0·54
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam ..	96·3	81·2	71	..	..	4·31	—5·24
Bellary ..	92·0	75·3	63	..	..	3·04	—0·29
Cuddapah ..	98·5	77·5	57	..	..	4·00	—1·99
Madras ..	99·5	82·5	53	..	..	2·53	—2·43
Bangalore ..	80·3	63·8	82	..	..	8·10	+2·04
Coimbatore ..	89·4	70·3	73	..	..	2·65	—0·01
Trichinopoly ..	97·1	78·8	53	..	..	1·26	—1·15
Negapatam ..	98·7	78·7	66	..	..	1·15	—1·65

STORMY WEATHER IN THE BAY.

TEMPESTUOUS WEATHER IN CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Depression at the head of the Bay on Tuesday night developed into a small storm and yesterday morning its centre lay about 40 miles off the coast, midway between Saugor Island and Barisal. The sea was very rough at the Sandheads, where the wind was blowing at 40 miles an hour while 10½ inches of rain had fallen there. The storm is expected to cross the coast during the day and to pass either over or near Calcutta.

Heavy showers passed over the city yesterday, and as the day wore on the appearance of the sky became more and more menacing. Also as predicted by the Meteorological Office, the wind which blew from the north increased in strength as night fell. The night was comparatively dry, but at 3 a.m. this morning wind set in again and storm has now doubtless crossed the coast.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 24.

The disturbance over deltaic Bengal developed into a storm without changing its position. It is giving moderate to heavy rain in north-east India. The activity of the Arabian Sea current has increased and there has been an extension of rainfall in the central parts of the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Berar, east of Central Provinces, and Konkan; fairly general in Central India and local in Upper Burma, United Provinces east and north Punjab, east Rajputana, and Bombay Deccan. A few falls also have occurred in Gujarat and north Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, five inches; Kyaukpyu and Akyab, four; Myitkyina, three-quarters; Cox's Bazar, five; Slipper Island, three; Chittagong, Balasore and Cuttack, two; False Point and Gaya, five; Beniares, two; Sialkot, one; Umbala and Mount Abu, one and a half; Sutna, one; Bombay, two; and Ratnagiri, one and a half.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in Chota Nagpur and east of United and Central Provinces.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 23rd July 1913.

Means of observations taken at 2 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Mean Pressure	inches	29·648
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	,,	77·2
Dew Point	,,	76·1
Relative humidity of Air ..	,,	0·873
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		9·6
Maximum temperature of Air ..	degrees	82·6
Minimum do. do. ..	,,	77.2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	266
Fall of Rain	inches	1·13
Total fall during month ..	,,	30·46
Total fall during year ..	,,	56·27
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th July	,,	0·73

TANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 90 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 24th July, 1913, was 29·811 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 30° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·126 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8·45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime, Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	
	July.	h. m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	25	3 17	24	10
		m 3 17	26	2
Sat.	26	m 4 7	24	16
		3 55 a	25	8
Sun.	27	m 5 9	24	14
		4 41 a	25	1
Mon.	28	m 6 23	24	5
		5 37 a	24	8
Tues.	29	m 7 47	24	11
		6 46 a	24	6
Wed.	30	m 9 9	25	11
		8 13 a	24	8

1913	Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	
	July.	h. m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	25	8 46	19	7
		9 48	18	6
Sat.	26	m 9 30	20	5
		10 34 a	18	5
Sun.	27	m 10 27	21	3
		11 34 a	19	4
Mon.	28	m 11 59	21	11
		m 0 39	17	11
Tues.	29	1 45 a	21	11
		m 1 43	17	3
Wed.	30	3 3 a	21	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July,	Sunrise.	Sunset.
19. (Fri.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17 m.
26. (Sat.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17 m.
27. (Sun.)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16 m.
28. (Mon.)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16 m.
29. (Tues..)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16 m.
30. (Wed.)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h. 28.7 m. P. M.; New Moon, August 2nd, 6h 28·1 m. P. M., First quarter, 9th, 9h. 33.0 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57.0 m. A

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

Consols 2½ per cent.	73
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	25·25
Rentes 3 per cent. ..	84¼
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20·46¼
Bar Silver spot ..	27⅛
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..	27-3/8
Closing tone of Silver:—Steady	
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. ..	64 3/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1/3 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913	
Amount paid into the bank of England, about	£250,000
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4 9-16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months ..	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans ..	2¾
Interest 7 day market loans ..	3

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 24.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market exhibited numerous fluctuations to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 96-8 improved to Rs. 96-10 but closed at Rs. 96-9. The rate for the next delivery stood annas 2-6 less.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 103.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained in an excited state to-day. It is apparent that throughout this month the major portion of business was booked in Fazulbhai and David Mill Shares. The bull operators are trying to improve rates daily and great excitement prevails in these shares.

Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,480.

Colaba improved to Rs. 1495.

David opened at Rs. 558-12 but closed at Rs. 560-4 for August.

Fazulbhai stood at Rs. 586-4 for August.

Crescent declined to Rs. 123-4 for August.

Swans improved to Rs. 302-8.

Finlay improved at Rs. 362-8 in the morning but improved to Rs. 370.

Phoenix stood at Rs. 167-8.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 92-8 and Deferred after touching Rs. 194 closed at Rs. 191 for August.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000,
Rs.15,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta. } Rs.19,00,000
Rs. 1,80,000 were allotted to Bombay. } above
Rs. 2,20,000 were allotted to Madras. } that rate
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/15 15/16 (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. } in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1/15 15/16 (Min. Rate) received 47 per cent.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15'94.
Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. — were allotted to Calcutta } above
Rs. — were allotted to Bombay } Rs. 1,00,000
Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted to Madras } that
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/3 31/32 (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. } rate in
Tenders on Madras at 1/3 31/32 (Min Rate) received 1° per cent. } full.
Average rates of allotment Madras 15'97.
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last public sale. Rs. 20,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 20,00,000
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,00,000 @ 1-3 31/32

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL July 23.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500 "
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	—
Total Day's Imports	1,000 "
Tone of Liverpool. Cotton Spot:—Easier Fair demand.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Quiet and hard to sell unless at concession.	
Mid. Americans	6 69
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·55d.
New York 11 a.m. Gas known in Liverpool at closing time).	Aug. 11·06, Oct 11·40
New York Official noon call.	Aug. 11·89 Oct 11·38
New Orleans 10 a. m.	Aug. 11·74 Oct 11·48

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. A.	6'46	6'42
A. S.	6'39	6'34
S. O.	6'25	6'20
O. N	6'20	6'15
N. D.	6'16	6.11
D. J.	6'15	6.11
J. F.	6'15	6.11
F. M	6'17	6.12
M. A.	6'18	6.13
A. M.	6'19	6'14

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales..	8 0 0
Total Imports	1,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. A.	6'49	6.35
A. S.	6'34	6.11
S. O.	6'20	6.17
O. N.	6'16	6.12
N. D.	6'17	6.08
D. J.	6'17	6.08
J. F.	6'17	6.08
F. M.	6'17	6'09
M. A.	6'18	6'10

AMERICAN COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, July 23

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to Continent	3,000

Futures at New York, August, 11'89. Previous closing price 12'01.
Futures at New York, October, 11'36. Previous closing price 11'45.
Declined owing to favourable weather reports and to Bear pressure and liquidation.
Spot Cotton at New York 12'35. Previous price 12 40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12½. Previous price 12 7-16
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Easy.
Futures at New Orleans August 11'70. Previous price 11 94
Futures at New Orleans October 11'41. Previous price 11 50
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9½
Demand Bills 4'86¾.
Silver Commercial Bars 58⅛

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 24th.

The local market is again to-day easier in sympathy with the American markets, which have given way considerably though crop accounts are badly mixed, and range all the way from the "best in records" to the "worst in years." The low price people are in position to produce day after day from one section or another favourable weather, bad political outlook, and strong money market. This at present holds the bull-on-consumption well within bounds.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co., and Theodore H. Price, are still bulls on cotton.

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co., wire as under:—

"Our Liverpool friends report by wire that their New Orleans friends telegraph that prospects are good in Texas for 5 Millions. Plant has a good tap root. The United States weather bureau predicts wet weather in Texas."

Pointers for the next Bureau report indicate one per cent deterioration during the current month, and one per cent. generally affects the size of the crop by nearly 195,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Inactive.	Fully good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..	..	228-½	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	240..	..	..	do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	..	..	..	..
G. M. Khandeish ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple..	264	..	..	do.
Do. do.	235-6	..	..	25-7-13
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	275 ..	..	279½	25-3-14
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	248	25-7-13
Westerns, Churka ..	..	..	253	do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	258 -9	do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	270	do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	258 -9	do.
H. G. Bhagal Kote Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
G do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefited by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

At to-day's meeting of the Bank of Bengal no change was made in the rate of interest on demand loans which remains at 3 per cent. The Bank's percentage works out at 46.87.

Our exchange market is quite firm, ls. 3 31-32d. for whole of next month being sellers' quotation for telegraphic transfers. There is a plentiful supply of forward Bills.

Government paper changed hands this afternoon at Rs. 96-8 and for small lots at Rs. 96-12.

Business is limited in all sections of the share market.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 23.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. b. £64¾ Copper Braziers £ 78‡; Yellow Metal 6⅜

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6 value.

Arrivals—Lancefield.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 per cent, ex-ship. 52‡; July-August; Dunkirk, sellers Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship. 53‡; July, August; Antwerp sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship. 49 ; July-August; Hamberg, sellers, firm. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs, ex-ship 48¾; August, Antwerp; sellers, firm. Linseed Argentine (La Plata), 45 ; July-August: Antwerp, sellers Bombay Cottonseed, 7 : July-August Hull ; sellers ; firm.

Wheat.—Australian wheat unchanged:—Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C, I, F. 38‡ July-August; London, sellers, Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37½; July-August; London; done, Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, Per 492 lbs; C. I. F. 37½; July-August London ; sellers. firm.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-7 July-August sellers, steady.

Goat Skin.—Sale closed to-day steady with a good demand. Goat skins sold 746,900 Goat skins Madras ; goat skins Bombay, par to a penny higher.

Sheep Skin.—Sale opened to-day with a fair demand. Sheep skins Madras prime unchanged; rather firmer.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (double bags), 1 -5‡; sellers, Oct.-Dec. ; steady. Flour, demand, Hungarian Crystals Sugar, C. & F. India, 11-7½ ; sellers ; Nov. -Dec., steady. German Beet-root 88% 12-1½ ; sellers, August, 9-2‡ sellers, Oct. Dec. Opened quiet, closed steady. E. A. and similar Crystals C. & F. India, 13-3¾, sellers, November, December, steady. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay :—No quotation.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos, 11-12 C. & F. Calcutta, 10-7 ; July ; value; 10-6‡ July-Dec value, 10-10½ Jan.-Mar. ; value Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, 10-9 ; July, value; 10-3¼ ; July-Deccember, value 11 Jan.-Mar, value. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, 11-5¼ ; July, value; 11-4½ July-Dec. value, 1 -9 Jan.-Mar. value. Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, 11-6‡ : July value : 11-5 July, December; value ; 11-10½ Jan.-Mar. value. Quiet prices easier.

Beef and Mutton Tallow.—Finest Australian and Tallow 37-9 ; Finest Australian Mutton Tallow: 39-6 General Tone of Tallow, Auction firm.

£70,000,000 CAPITAL ISSUES.

BIGGEST TOTAL SINCE THE RUBBER BOOM.

In spite of the 4½ per cent. Bank Rate and the depression on the Stock Exchange, the applications for new capital on the London market have (says the "Economist") reached the high figure of over 70 millions in the last three months—a total only exceeded in the corresponding quarter of any year in the last decade by the rubber boom period of 1910 For the half-year the total of new issues has reached over 120 millions. This figure is not above the average of the last five years, but it is well over the average of the previous five years.

For several years the rate of interest offered on new securities has been rising, but still the flood of new loans has continued, borrowers being willing apparently to pay almost any price for accommodation. In spite of the very tempting rates of interest, however, many really first-class securities have been left on the underwriters' hands to the extent of 80 or 90 per cent., and this has had its natural result. The underwriting market is not a large one, and the failure of a few big loans soon congests. Money is being withdrawn from trade at the present time, it is true, but this factor has more influence on the "short" loan market, with which the capital market is only connected indirectly, and the slowing down of trade has been caused largely by the pressure of money rates for the last eight months.

It is easily possible, therefore, that the second half of this year may see a falling off in the applications for new capital, but even so the total can hardly fall short of 180 millions.

Though the total applications for the half-year were £10,000,000 in excess of those of the corresponding period of last year, borrowing by Colonial and foreign Governments and corporations rose by £25,000,000 net, and there was a general falling off in the railway and industrial issues.

No matter what the cause of the headache, Searns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,655 XD
Bank of India Ks. 50 ..	do.	6 %	68-4
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	257-4
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Ks. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Ks. 10 ..	do.	6‡ o/o	14‡
The Central Bank of India Ks. 25 ..	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Ks. 15, ..	..	6‡	22
Credit Bank Ks. 10. ..	..	6‡ o/o	13
Oriental Bank Ks. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	64/8
Standard Bank Ks.50..	..	..	30
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug.	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Ks. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: ..			
(Old issue) Ks. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New issue) Ks. 15..	do.	18	22½
Punjab National Bk..		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £ {12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£ {12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug.	£4	£81
Eastern Bank, Ld. £5	New	5 o/-	80
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar.	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	25	925	
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70	
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	1.7	
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	43-8	
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	740	
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	5.2 8	
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	267-8	
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,12-5	
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	7925	
China Silk ..	..	20	375	
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	2,495	
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440	
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190	
Courla ..	April	40	600	
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	123-4	
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	282-8	
David ..	May-Nov.	20	560-4	
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	190	
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	463	
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep	..	140	
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	556-4	
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1 0:5	
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	370	
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450	
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep	45	600	
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	475	
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,625	
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115	
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	165	
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40.	460 XD	
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025	
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	165	
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190	
Jamsaed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	62	130	
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440	
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290	
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900	
Knatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,300	
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	795	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,345	
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75	1,480	
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	200	
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,195	
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200	
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	105	
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	245	
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,000	
Pearonix ..	Jan.-July.	7½	467/8	
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390	
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100	
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	820	
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200	
Sholapore ..	June-Dec	250	4,001	
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	70	
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1417/8	
Sun ..	Oct.	..	125 .2	
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	..	
Swan .. New O	Oct	12½	372-8	
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,760	
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,42.	
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	138	
Vishnu Cotton {O. P.	..	Nil.	465	
	..	Nil.	600	
Western India ..	Sept.	45	615	
Mysore Spinning ..	July	15	5	

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R	R
Akbar ..	May	300	4,8
Albert, Kurrachee ..	..	45	50
Broul's Cawnpore ..	..	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	270
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty. ..	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	137/8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	13⅞
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Manmudura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug.	12½	215
New East Indian ..	Sept.	75	870
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	865
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	552-8
New Prince of Wales..	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkarl, D. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	660
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	5½	675	
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	60/0	13	
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	96/8	
Dhond Baramati Rs.80		4 o/o	121	
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121	
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	140	
Tapti valley Railway Co	Apl.-Aug	7½	607/8	
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132½	

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co..	Oct.-May	10	155
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25 ..	August	Nil.	11
Bammkus ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bar ..			9 XD
Badham File ..			35 CD
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	65/8
Bo. Burma T. Corpr..	..	15	175/8
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	P. O.	Feb.-Aug	193
Bombay Ice Manufg.		3	23
Bombay Flour Mill ..	H. yearly	Rs. 2	960
Bo. Land and Building ..	Mar.-Oct.	40	100
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	O. P.	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	5 6 ⅞	247/8 270
Central I. M. Co., Ld..	April	20⅞	29½
City of Bombay Building Co. ..	Dec.-Jun	30 H. yr.	450
Delhi Flour ..	Sep.	8	115
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50.	..	30	215
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.. ..	Dec.	30 12	20
Indian Cotton Oil Company	O.	Old 100	..	100
		New issue 25	..	25
	P	100	March. Oct.-July	7 ⅞ 13	101 200
John Roberts & Co. ..				
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50. ..	July. do.	10 %	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175..		12½	183
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75. ..	July	8	107½
Marks & Co. ..	..	..	101
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..	1-0
Marsland Price Co. P..	..	Nil.	70
Napier Hotel Co. ..	..	7 %	25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50. ..	May	20 %	402/8
Phillips & Co. ..	July	Rs. 3½	35
Port Canning Co. ..	Sep.	40	480
Shivrajpur Synd. etc..	..	10 %	22
Shivrajpur Debs. ..	..	8 %	500
Sidar Carbic G's. Co.	..	..	95
Soundy & Co. ..	Mar.-Aug	..	40 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co.	O. D. P.	Jan &	Nil	92/8 121 172
Tata Hydro Electric O 600 P 600	July	.. .. 4 %	890 597/8
Thacker & Co. ..	..	24 ⅞	198 XD
Telephone Co. ..	May.	Rs. 2½	66
Treacher & Co. ..	July	Rs. 15	492-8 XD

Buyer 2 S—Seller Nom—Nominal price CD—Com-dividend XD - Mr-dividend.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 24

S.S. Gisela	Gopcevich	Yokohama	June 12
S. S. Singu	Murison	Rangoon	July 11
S.S. Firuzi	Primrose	Jeddah	July 9

DEPARTURES.

S. S. Umta	Babb	Calcutta	
S. S. Dumra	Burbridge	Persian Gulf	
S. S. Bankura	Whytehead	Do	
S. S. Umsinga	Con	Middlesbrough	
S.S. Scindia	Kelso	Liverpool & Marseilles	

The following vessels obtained their parcellearances on Thursday:—

S.S. Salamis	Rodger	Port Said for order
S.S. Kybfels	Frisius	Hamburg

The following vessel began to load on Thursday.—

Steamer	Singu	for Rangoon

S. S. Gisela:—The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Gisela, 2542 tons, Captain E. Gopcevich, arrived in the harbour on Thursday from Yokohama, June 12th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Singu:—The steamer Singu, 1912 tons, W. B. Murison, arrived in the harbour on Thursday from Rangoon, July 11th, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3253 tons, Captain W. Kelso, sailed on Thursday for Liverpool and Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Salamis:—The steamer Salamis, 2796 tons, Captain R. Rodger, will sail to-day for Port Said for order; with a general cargo.

S. S. Firuzi;—The steamer Firuzi, 2091 tons, P. Primrose, arrived in the harbour on Thursday from Jeddah, July 9th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kybfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Kybfels, 3159 tons, Captain C. Frisins, will sail to-day for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S. S. Singu:—The steamer Singu, which arrived in the harbour on Thursday, reports strong monsoon and high sea.

VESSELS IN PORT.

THURSDAY, July 24, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed. Steamer	Capt	Agents
A, Homayun	Mirch	T. M. & Co.
S. City of Birmingham		Houghton
C. & R. Dido	Williams	J. F. & Co.
K. R. Neuerfels	Frericks	W. & A. G. & Co.
L. Lagnola	Walk	M. M. & Co
K. Ville-de-Oran	Mason	J. M. & Co.
M. Arcadia	Barchum	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
N. Baron Balfour	Symoads	W. & A. G. & Co.
O. Salient	Westcott	S. Smith & Co.
P. Clan Sinclair	Smith	J. F. & Co.
Q. Abydos	Davies	B. & A. S. N. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 City of Bristol	Henderson	K. N. & Co
3 City of Bombay	Leary	K. N. & Co
4 Hidalgo	Haro rd	J. F. & Co
5 Salamis	Rodger	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Kybfels	Frisius	W. & A. G. & Co
7 Nanung	McNicoll	T. M. & Co
8 Cleopatra	Ismavich	A. L. S. N. & Co
9 Schildturm	Kloppenburg	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Devanna	Hemker	P. & O. S. N. & Co
12 & 13 Egypt	Summers	P. & O. S. N. & Co
13 Lhasa	Penny	M. M. & Co
14 Bombay Maru	Tozowa	N. Y. K.
15 Lawoe	Coates	D M, Khuudwani

OFFSIDE K.

Budrie	Bisher	Arab Steamer

OFFSIDE N.

Markgraf	Tantyen	A. Strandis & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Courland	Goolam	B. S. N. & Co.
Ponani	Valliji	B. S. N. & Co.
Satranji	Hoosein	B. S. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Astoria	Hogan	T. M. & Co.
Banca	Larwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Berrera	Feathers	Shaw Wallace & Co
Firuzi	Primrose	T. Morrison Co.
Gisela	Gopcevich	A. L. S. N. & Co.
Hoseinee	Hawling	T. M. & Co
Island	Hughes	T. M. & Co.
Imaim	Penberthy	K. N. & Co.
Kasara	Morrison	M. M. & Co.
Kamakura Maru	Hori	N. Y. K.
Khosrow	Hannah	K. M. & Co
Kirkfield	Dermody	T. M. & Co
Micenteis	Heckel	W. & A. G. & Co
Nyanza	McAllister	T. & M. & Co
Ramsey	Mullan	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Saaid	Boudin	Arab Steamer
Senuarzieis	Stycnic	W. & A. G. & Co.
Sofala	Ota	M. M. & Co.
Sheshnetis	Goodridge	A. Y. & Co
Sutherland	Longstaff	Bombay & Co.
Singu	Morrison	Shaw Wallace & Co.

MEN OF WAR & R. I. M. VESSELS.

R. I. M. S. Hardinge	Lieut. J.C. Ward, R.I.M. Troop ship
R. I. M. S. Palmeres	Lieu E. J. Headlam, Survey S.
R. I. M. S. Dufferin	Comdr. G. H. S. Le Touch Troopsp.
R. I. M. S. Investigator	Capt. C. S. Hicken Survey S.
R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Capt. A. P. Kodibagh Troopship
R. I. M. S. Lawrence	Comdr. Finn Station

THE MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Malwa with the outward Mails of the 18th instant passed Suez at 4-30 a.m. on Thursday the 24th idem.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

July 25.

559. *Arms.*—The Corps having been re-armed with the Short L. E. Rifles, all long Metford Rifles and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

560. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7.A.M., on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.—Mufti

561. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a. m.

562. *Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, to-day, Friday instant at 6-30. p.m.

563. *Parade.*—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 28th instant and "G" Company recruits on Wednesday the 30th instant at 7-30. a. m. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.—Mufti.
Arms and accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

564. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S Hayne, at Head-Quarters, on Tuesday the 29th instant at 6-45 p. m.

565 *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders. Sunday 27th July. Distances 300 Yards deliberate. 300 Yards, Wantage. 400 Yards Figure 4 Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a. m, July 29th, Tuesd y, August 5th Tuesday, August 9th Sunday, August 10th Saturday (holida.). August 24th Sunday. August 31st Sunday, September 3rd Wednesday (holiday).

PIECEGOODS UMPIRES.

CHAMBER'S ANSWER TO B. N. P. M. ASSOCIATION.

CHAIRMEN TO CONFER.

A special general meeting of the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association was held at the Association's Hall on Sunday last at 2-40 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Munmohundass Ramjee presided and the hall was full of members, who met to consider a letter sent by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in reply to the letter from the Association dated the 15th instant containing several suggestions regarding the umpire question which has already been published in our columns. As stated in their letter the Chamber was agreeable to the Association's suggestion as to the preparing of a list of their surveyors similar to the one to be prepared by the Association of their surveyors, from time to time. From these two lists two surveyors would be selected by the parties at dispute, and in the case of the surveyors disagreeing, an umpire from either of the lists would be appointed by the surveyors themselves. If they did not agree on this point then the matter would have to be referred to the Chamber who, according to the letter before the meeting, would nominate an umpire from a small list which would be prepared by the Chamber and made up of a few members from both sides. The Chamber's letter further stated that all other questions in dispute should be settled together, and with that view they suggested the nomination of one representative from each side, or of a small committee from each, with full powers to meet and finally to dispose of all the points at issue at an early date.

A BUSINESS-LIKE ANSWER.

In placing the above letter from the Chamber before the meeting, the Secretary, Mr. Purushotum Canji, expressed a hope that the members would give it their due consideration which might help towards an early settlement of the matter. Mr. Devidass Madhowji Thakersey then explained to the meeting that they would see that the letter they were asked to consider was very businesslike and courteous, and, considering the true spirit in which it was evidently written, it deserved their serious consideration. The Chamber, Mr. Devidass said, was agreeable to the first two out of the suggestions made by the Association, viz: the one regarding the preparation of the two lists of surveyors, one by each side, and the other appertaining to the nomination of an umpire by the surveyors from any of these two lists in case of disagreement. He further pointed out that one of the questions remaining to be settled was that of cases in which the two surveyors could not agree among themselves as to the nomination of an umpire. If the matter were then

CROWN JEWELS MYSTERY.

SIR ARTHUR VICARS GROSSLY LIBELLED.

LORD AND LADY HADDO GIVE EVIDENCE.

"GROTESQUE" CHARGES.

The mysterious disappearance of the Irish Crown jewels from Dublin Castle was the origin of a remarkable action heard by Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury on July 4, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Sir Arthur Vicars, who was Ulster King-of-Arms at the time of the loss, was awarded £5,000 damages against the "London Mail" for what counsel described as an "atrocious and abominable libel persisted in with most extraordinary cruelty and malice."

Justification had been pleaded, but the plea was withdrawn at the last moment and the defendants' counsel apologised.

No solution of the baffling mystery was forthcoming. The plaintiff, however, gave some remarkable evidence as to the way in which the jewels were kept.

COUNSEL'S INDICTMENT.

In the King's Bench Division Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury had before them an action brought by Sir Arthur Edward Vicars, K.C.V.O., of Kilmorna, co. Kerry, against the Lonmail Syndicate (Limited), the Walbrook Company (Limited), printers of the "London Mail," and Mr. A. Moreton Mandeville, the editor.

From January, 1893, to February, 1908, the plaintiff was Ulster King-of-Arms, and had in his custody the Crown Jewels appertaining to the Order of St. Patrick. It was alleged that an article amounting to a libel was published in the weekly paper in question, in which reference was made to the plaintiff.

The defendants denied that the words complained of bore the meaning placed upon them by Sir A. Vicars, and pleaded substantial truth and fair comment.

The counsel in the case were: Mr. J. H. Campbell, K.C.; Mr. B. A. Cohen, and Mr. Geo. De Janas for the plaintiff; Mr. Montague Shearman, K.C., and Mr. R. J. Willis for the defendants.

M. Campbell said the action was brought in respect of an atrocious and abominable libel published and since persisted in with most extraordinary cruelty and malice.

THE PLAINTIFF'S CAREER.

In 1893, continued counsel, when the plaintiff was Mr. A. Vicars, he was appointed to fill the position of Ulster King-of-Arms, and he held that post for thirteen years. His duties were highly responsible and important.

Counsel was proceeding with his opening, when Mr. Shearman, for the defendants, said he would like his lordship and the jury to know that no attempt would be made to justify in any way what had been published.

Continuing, Mr. Campbell said it was the duty of Sir Arthur Vicars to regulate all the ceremonies that were incidental to the visits of Royalty to Ireland and other ceremonies connected with the Irish Court. Further, by virtue of his office he became King-of-Arms of the Order of St. Patrick, which was an Order of the highest kind in Ireland, not, of course, in its traditional importance equal to that of the Garter in this country, but it was an Order only obtained by members of the Irish nobility who had distinguished themselves either at home or abroad.

THE LIBEL

Counsel added that the alleged libel had reference to the loss of the jewels, and was published on November 23, 1912, as follows:

What happened in Dublin Castle the night before the Crown Jewels were stolen?

And why the lady who carried out such an elaborate scheme of revenge against Sir Arthur Vicars was allowed to go unpunished?

Further what led Sir Aurthur Vicars to shield this lady through thick and thin—at the cost of his post, and his honour, and what return the lady made him for this sacrifice?

And why those officials all occupying the highest post in the Irish Administration remained mute through the whole affair, allowed the word robbery to be bruited about, and yet all the time know that the jewels were never off the Castle precincts?

And as a last query that wants a great deal of explaining why did Lord and Lady Aberdeen display such extraordinary, and inhuman vindictiveness against Sir Arthur Vicars where their son, Lord Haddo, did all he could to indicate the accused man?

Will any one ever have the courage to tell the whole truth about this wretched business, revolving, as it does, round love, jealousy, and a eluminating tragedy of fiendish revenge?

THE LOST JEWELS.

This, said Mr. Campbell, was obscure, but behind it all was the suggestion that Sir Arthur Vicars had sacrificed his position and his honour for some unnamed lady. Proceeding to describe the jewels, counsel said they consisted of collars, stars, and other things representing the various insignia of the Order. They were enormously valuable, and during the time Sir Arthur was in charge of them he had the honour of being knighted by Qeen Victoria for his services and the distinguished manner in which he discharged his duties.

Suddenly, on July 6, 1907, this valuable insignia, or at any rate a considerable portion of it, was stolehn or abstracted from Dublin Castle.

The matter created a considerable sensation at the time. The theft was a mysterious one, difficult to account for and had remained a mystery since, in so fale, as there had been no discovery either of the theft or the missing jewels.

INQUIRY IN CAMERA.

This having occurred some time perior to july 6, Sir Arthur Vicars on October 23 received a communication to say that the King was reconstituting the office, and that in the recons titution the plaintiff's service would be no longer required. the plaintiff appealed strongly for an inquiry, and some time later, when a Commission was appointed, it conducted its proceedings in camera and the witnesses were not sworn.

Objecting to this mode of inquiry, Sir Arthur declined to have anything to do with it. In his absence the Commission conducted their inquiry, and finally made a report that Sir Arthur had been negligent in his custody of the jewels.

Since then there had been various rumours "in the air," and certain questions had been asked in the House of Commons, but Sir Arthur had been unable to bring anyone intc court until now.

"INSULTING" DEFENCE.

The defence filed, proceeded counsel, was grotesque and insulting, and a lady of high position, against whom there had never been a breath of suspicion, was gibbeted in the particulars delivered on March 31 last, when the defendants sought to justify what they had published.

It is a fact (the particulars ran) that the plaintiff had the Crown jewels in his custody, and they were contained in a safe of which he alone had the key. It is a fact that the key, or a skeleton thereof, in wax, was obtained prior to the removal of the jewels by a woman going by the name of Malony and commonly known as Molly, and who is now known as Mme. Robinson.

It is a fact that previous to the removal of the jewels this woman had acted as, and was, in fact, the mistress of the plaintiff.. Shortly before the removal of ehe jewels the plaintiff had become on terms of great intimacy and friendship with one Lady Haddo, a daughter of Lord Aberdeen, the Viceory of Ireland.

Malony (or Molly) was greatly incensed at, and became very jealous of, this intimacy and friendship.

It is fact that on the night previous to the removal of the jewels there were visitors to Dublin Castle, among them being Malony (or Molly), Lord Ronald Sutherland-Gower, and Mr. Shackleton, and it is a fact that the last-named persons were playing cards with the plaintiff, and that at the end of the game the plaintiff retired. The woman Maloney left the Castle unperceived by thee other occupants in the early hours of the morning.

That the plaintiff did not attempt to detain her or prevent her leaving; that the plaintiff directly or indirectly supplied her with the menas necessary to escape; and that he concealed from the Commission the fact that at some time she had acted and had been his mistress.

"My charge," continued Mr. Campbell, "is that every line of that is a complete fabrication, and a fabrication to the knowledge of the defendants when they put it one the file of this court.

COMPLETE FABRICATION.

"There is not one particle of foundation for a single statement in the accumulation of filth and distinguisting details. The whole story is a myth and absolutely without foundation of any sort or kind. It was deliberately put on the file in the hope that by introducing names it would induce people to put pressure on Sir Arthur Vicars not to go on with the case, and to allow these libellers to go scot free."

Lord Ronald Sutherland-Gower, he added, was not in Ireland that night, nor had he been there for ten years, and at that time he had not even met Sir Arthur Vicars. Mr. Shackleton had been in Dublin for some weeks, but was not there on the night in question. The whole incident described in this remarkable way, with these filthy details, was a falsehood and fabrication.

LORD HADDO'S NAME.

Dealing with the intruduction of the name of Lord Haddo, counsel said some time ago, in 1909, one of the ridiculous and sensational rumours got about that in some way or other Lord Haddo had something to do with the abstraction of these jewels.. No sane or sensible man, of course, gave credence to it for one moment.

SIR ARTHUR VICARS.

Sir Arthur Vicars gave evidence, indignantly repudiating each statement made against him, and said the whole story was a fabrication from beginnig to end.

Did you at any time, he was asked, know any woman of the name of Molly Malony or Madame Robinson?—Never.

I apologise to you for asking it, but as regards this suggestion that on the night before the jewels were stolen you were playing cards with Lord Gower, a man named Shackleton, and this woman—? That is a pure invention.

And the statement that you went off with this woman is also a pure invention?—It is.

His Lordship (to Mr. Campell): You haven't asked him anything about these jewels. Where were they?

Mr. Campbell: He does not know either. (Loud laughter.)

His Lordship: He knew where they were in Dublin Castle.

Mr. Campell said he would go into that. Sir Arthur Vicars then explained that the jewels were kept in the office there for some time. When he came to take charge of the Castle, in 1893, he was not aware of the existence of the jeweles, and they were handed to him by the office messenger. They had been secreted in a common iron box, which could not be regarded by any means as a safe. He at once sent to the Board of Works for a safe.

WHERE THE JEWELS WERE KEPT

Mr. Campbell: And the Board of Works supplied you with a second-hand one?—(Laughter.)

The Witness: I had a safe and two keys. (Laughter.) When the strong room was built the door was made too narrow, and the safe would not go into it. (Loud laughter.) They could have made the door the proper size for another £2 10s. (More laughter.) At any rate, the safe had to remain in the other room, and the strong room was uesd more for the records and manuscripts. The library, in which the safe was, had windows which looked over the Castle yard.

Mr. Campbell: As regard the loss of the jewels had you any part in it?—None whatever.

His Lorship: Were the jewels big things?

Sir Arthur: They were at one time the Crown jewels of England, and were sent over by William IV. to be used by the Grand Master, the Lord-Lieutenant, for the time being. They consisted of a diamond badge to wear round the neck and a large diamond star. He was told they were very fine stones.

So that really there were only two things?—Yes.

And anybody could carry them away?—Yes.

Have you the slightest idea what became of them?—Not the slightest.

Mr. Shearman asked no questions.

NO FOUNDATION FOR STATEMENTS.

Lord Haddo, the eldest son of the Viceroy, was then called. He said he had read the paragraphs complained of, and as far as they referred to him there was not the slightest foundation for them. He knew nothing about the removal of the Crown jewels from the Castle, nor did he know anything about their whereabouts.

Lady Haddo, in the witness-box, said the read the libel and the particulars supplied in connection with a plea of justification. There was not the slightest foundation for anything which appeared in them. She had only spoken to Sir Arthur Vicars once at a Court function, and there was no foundation for the suggestion that she was on intimate terms with him.

Mr. Shearman said he would call evidence.

In reply to the judge, Mr. Campbell said he was not aware until this morning of the fact that the defendants were not persisting in their plea of justification.

COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL.

Mr. Shearman, addressing the jury for the defence, said he was instructed to say that the defendants were very sorry. They had been misled, and they would give the plaintiff any resonable amount as compensation that he wished. He was also bound, as a member of the Bar, and in the interest of justice to say that he agreed entirely with the defendants' expression of regret and the admission that the story was a myth. He did not want any member of the jury to go away with any idea at the back of his head that there was something in the story after all. The lady in the story did not exist.

His learned friend had said that rumours had been flying about. The libel had given the plaintiff a chance to refute all suggestions, and he asked the jury to remember that when assessing the damages. He would also express the defendant's regret that Lord and Lady Haddo had been brought into the matter.

SUMMING-UP.

In his summing-up his lordship remarked that up to the last minute the defendants had justified the libel. In their particulars they said that it was a fact that before the removal of the Crown jewels the plaintiff had become on terms of great intimacy with Lady Haddo. That was a very offensive suggestion, and had meant the appearance of Lady Haddo in court. Deliberate charges were also made against the plaintiff that he was a party to the theft of the jewels, and that he provided the woman who was his mistress with the means of escaping from the castle to Paris.

The jury were entiled to take all that into consideration, and at the same time they could remember, if they thought fit what Mr.. Shearman had said at the last hour. Mr. Shareman had made a point of the fact that the libel had given the plaintiff a chance of refuting all the rumours that had been floating about. He doubted whether the plaintiff placed any value on the opportunity—(laughter)—but if the jury thought there was any value to be placed on the opportunity, they could deduct it from the amount of damages they would award for the libel.

THE VERDICT.

The jury then retired, and after a short deliberation, awarded the plaintiff £5.000 damages.

His lordship entreed Judment accordingly with costs.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

CIVIL COURT ENQUIRY SETTLED.

At the Bombay Small Causes Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. K. Donald, Chief Judge, was called on for hearing the election petition filed by Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy praying to set aside the election of Mr. J. B. Petit as a representative of the Fort Ward on the Bombay Municipal Corporation in place of Mr. S. S. Mistry, deceased, the bye-election having taken place on the 5th. June last.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke and Mr. B. H. Warden, pleaders, appeared for the petitioner. Mr. Cowasji B. Sethna and Mr. J. D. Wacha, pleaders, represented the respondent, Mr. J. B. Petit, while Mr. Leslie Crawford, Municipal Clommissioner, was the second respondent in the case.

On the case being called on, Mr. Suntoke said His Honour might remember that he was pleased to throw out a suggestion on a previous occasion for the settlement of this matter, and out of defence to that suggestion coming from the Court, and owing to the very close ties of relationship existing between the petitioner and Mr. Petit and the intercession of mutual family friends, his client was willing to withdraw the petition. The petition would therefore be withdrawn by consent. His client also withdrew all allegations against Mr. Jehangir Petit and his agents.

Mr. Sethna said he did not wish to make a statement, but he would say this much on behalf of his client that as he, Mr. Petit, was to hold this seat for three years, he wished that these considerations could have prevailed from the beginning and that the matter should not have been brought in Court at all. He did not ask for costs.

Mr. Crawford said he did not wish to state anything.

His Honour made a note of all this and said he was very glad that this arrangement had been arrived at and that all the allegations against Mr. Jehangir Petit had been withdrawn.

"EXTIRPATION OF INDIAN ART."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Indian master-builder is extinct! There are only "decorators" left and they are to be employed as such! Such is the sweet and courteous reply which the two hundred Englishmen, distinguished in arts, science and industries, received from the Secretary of State for India to their petition requesting Government to employ the Oriental style of architecture in the building of Imperial Delhi. Is this reply founded on the report given by experts, who can appreciate the artistic beauty of the Oriental style—a style which permeates in unique structures like the Taj, Kutub and other edifices? If so, one may safely conclude that the ancient building industry which the Mughal emperors laboured heart and soul for and which they brought to a pinnacle of perfection is dead; and that there is no sense of beauty and artistic faculty left in India which may justify its preference. As matters stand, the Government has consulted the opinion of European experts who, for the most part, naturally follow their own foreign grooves and are expected to know much more of foreign architecture than of any Oriental style. Information is sought through the wrong channel and India is not truly consulted on a matter which affects it the most. The question of architecture is not unimportant. "Architecture" says Mr. E. B. Havell, "has been justly called the noblest of all the arts; the history of every State is written in it, and in its objective reality it contains a record of national culture and material progress which is generally much more reliable than that given by pen or printer's type." Looking at the gravity of the subject the best course would have been to ask the opinion of persons like Mr. Havell who have spent a greater portion of their lives in the study of Indian arts and crafts. Still it is not too late. In the building of the Imperial city we have full opportunity of reviving a half-dying style of architecture and the employment of Indian master-builders who, if we believe in the statements of men like Mr. Havell, are still in existence in India. In the history of a nation such golden opportunities rarely come and when they come it is the bounden duty of Rulers and the ruled alike to avail themselves of them.—Yours, etc.,

CHAMPAKLAL G. GOPIROLU, B.A.

Bombay, July 23.

DUSTOOR MEMORIAL FUND.

The following subcriptions have been received towards the Khan Bahadur P. A. Dustoor Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 5,517; Mr. Framjee H. B. Sethna, Rs. 31; Mr. Pooranchand Panalal, Rs. 25; Mr. Currumsey Damjee, Rs. 25; Mr. Sooleman Cassim Hajee Mitha, Rs. 25; Mr. Jeejeebhoy L. Banajee, Rs. 25; Mr. Dadabhoy D. Baria, Rs 25; Mr. Rustomjee M. Kooka, Rs. 25; Mr. Pallonjee D. Chowna, Rs. 25; Mr. Jayenarayan H. Danee, Rs. 25; Mr. Anandjee Nanjee, Rs. 25; Mr. Cowasjee C. Mehta, Rs. 21; The Hon'ble Mr. H R. Greaves, Rs. 15; Mr. A. M. Todd, Rs 15; Mr. Jeejeebhoy Dossabhoy Khumbatta, Rs. 10; Mr. Framjee Jamshedjee Kathoke, Rs. 10; Mr. M. F. Pithawalla, Rs. 10; Mr. Sorabjee F. Banker, Rs. 10; Mr. Jamsedjee D. Mahaluxmiwalla, Rs. 10; Mr. Ardesar S. Narielwalla, Rs. 10; Mr. Kavasjee D. Rustomjee, Rs. 10; Bunde-Khoda, Rs. 5; total, Rs. 5,899.

ADVANCES TO COOLIES.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, G. Conway, a time-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Theal and Company, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 200. Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. M. B. Kolaskar, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

The charge was that the accused, who had been employed by the complainant firm as a time-keeper on certain works at Assangaon, went on 25th April to Mr. C. A. Theal, one of the partners of the firm, and told him that the coolies, employed at the works, wanted advances. Mr. Theal replied he could not advance any money without the consent of his partner. On the 2nd May the accused went to his office and asked for money. Mr. Theal gave him Rs. 200 as advances to the coolies at Assangaon. A few days later some of the coolies complained to Mr. Theal that the accused had not taken any money to Assangaon. Subsequently the accused was traced to a house near the Parsi Statue, and was arrested, when he took out Rs. 100 from his socks.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating Mr. Theal had never told him that he should take the money the same night to Assangaon. Part of the money he gave to one of the assistants at the works to take it to Assangaon. He bought socks and other things with part of the money, for which he had obtained Mr. Theal's permission, and he had Rs. 100 on him while he was arrested.

Further hearing was adjourned.

"BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE."

(Thursday, 24th July.)

Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, LL.B. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., to act as Judicial Commissioner of Sind during the absence on leave of Mr. E. M. Pratt, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S., to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. M. H. W. Hayward.

Mr. F. K. Boyd, I.C.S., to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Bijapur.

Mr. R. S. Hiremath, Probationary Deputy Collector in the district of Dharwar, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The appointment of Mr. Henry Campbell, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Clerk of the Crown, High Court, Bombay, vice Mr. M. R. Jardine, Barrister-at-Law, appointed to act as Advocate General, is confirmed.

The Governor in Council has ordered the creation of three temporary appointments of Assistant Judges under the Provincial Civil Service Rules, on Rs. 500 per mensem each, for a period of six months, and has appointed the following officers to hold them:—

Mr. Ganesh Ramkrishna Datar Thana.

Mr. Shridhar Narayan Sathaye, Sholapur.

Mr. Madhavlal Jhaverilal Vajnik, Ahmedabad.

Mr. B. A. Brendon, I.C.S., to be a Senior Collector from 7th June vice Mr. A. F. Maconochie, I.C.S., resigned.

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I.C.S., to be a Junior Collector vice Mr. B. A. Brendon, I.C.S.

Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., on reversion to this Presidency from 2nd July, to be a Junior Collector, Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I.C.S., reverting as First Assistant.

Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., to be a Senior Collector from 5th July vice Mr. K. R. Bahmanji, retired.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., on reversion to British Service, to be a Senior Collector, Messrs. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., and G. Monteath, I.C.S., reverting to the grades of Junior Collector and First Assistant respectively.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Thana, is grantod privilege leave for three months from 2nd August, 1913.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court have admitted Mr. Dadi Nasarvanji Dubash, LL.B., as a Vakil of the High Court.

The following are appointed members of the Board of Visitors of the Government Law School, Bombay, to fill existing vacancies vice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Kt., Mr. Vernon B. F. Bayley and Mr. L. J. Robertson, Barister-at-Law:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Lallubhai Asharam Shah, LL.B., the Hon. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., Mr. Dinshah Fardunji Mulla, LL.B.

Mr. H. A. Just, Suprintendent, His Majesty's House of Correction, and Governor of the Government Male Workhouse, Bombay, is granted 15 months live from the 28 July 1913. During the absence of Mr. H. A. Just on leave, Mr. T. J. Reed, Superintendent, His Majesty's Common Prison to act as Superintendent, House of Correction, and Governor of the Government Workhouse.

Mr. F. B. Plunkett, Jailor, Yeravda Central Prison, to act as Suprintendent, His Majesty's Common Prison and Civil Jail, and Governor of the Government Female Workhouse, Bombay, till relieved by Khan Saheb Vachha.

Major W. Beale, First Assistant Resident at Baroda, is granted privilege leave combined with forlough for twelve months, from 3rd October.

Mr. J. W. Rowland, Assistant Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 30th October.

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SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

H. G. A. 2: GRANT MEDICALS 0.

Though the verdict was never thought to be in doubt, the Grant Medical put up quite a good game against the Artillery yesterday. The latter certainly had decidedly the better of the game, but could only get through with a goal in each half. In their previous game, the R. G. A. shewed an improvement in shooting, but on this occasion they fell back to their old fault of delaying too much near goal instead of shooting. Their play was otherwise good, backs generally sound as well as halves, especially Thompson, who fed his entres very well. Elson in goal instead of Quinn had little to do but O'Keefe, a new man forward, was useful if not quick enough in shooting. Kerridge played about a great deal too much, but Pond was good and the wings gave their centres plenty of chances. If they can only shoot quicker, they will be very much more formidable.

As to the Medicals, they did well to keep the Artillery from scoring more often, Hildreth in goal was really good, Thompson at right backs, Ali Khan and Wadia at half also doing capital work. At forward they were too erratic though getting away very promisingly on occasion. The centres were good, but the wings did not worry the opposing defence enough, Newlands shewing an admirable example of this.

The first move of note was a good shot by Cowell, smartly tripped over by Hildreth. Pond then put in a quick run and hard shot, which went off Hildreth's hands on to the bar and back to Kerridge, who headed over. The Medical centres got away very well, but [illegible]ply delayed his centre and lost it. O'Keefe then gave out to Hart and he across to Kerridge, whose over-head shot went to the right. Pond saved it going behind and gave back to Kerridge, who put in easily.

Soon after a shot by O'Keefe struck the bar, Hildreth fisting out as he rushed Kerridge next sent over from an easy position and shots by O'Keefe and Jerram were well saved. Hildreth again shewed up well, fisting away Pond's shot from a centre by Cooper. The latter and O'Keefe tried shot which were fisted out. It was noticed that Hildreth was charged more than once when not holding the ball. Half time:—

R. G. A.:—1 Goal.
Grant Medicals:—Nil.

There was no incident of note for some time, the first being when O'Keefe missed a great chance given him by Kerridge. The Medicals put in a smart run, Easdon unfortunately slipping and enabling Roach to clear. They indulged in another nice bout of passing, but should have shot instead of continuing to combine near goal, Kerridge put in a pretty move the other end and passed the backs, but they got back quickly and spoilt his shot. Soon after, Thompson gave nicely to Pond, who ran past the defence and, as Hildreth ran out, put the ball in the left corner.

Some open play followed, then Hildreth was penalised for handling outside the goal area. This seems a mistake, as he was not outside the goal area. Anyhow the free kick did no good. The Medicals relieved and tested Elson with a long shot. Easdon was conspicuous for a long run, Doyle also doing well but shooting close to the left. Wadia then set Doyle going, and he gave to Easdon, but in trying to take the ball on the run when well placed, he missed.

R. G. A.—Elson, goal; Roach and Gafely backs; McDermott, Thompson and Jerram, halves; Cooper, Pond, Kerridge, O'Keefe and Hart, forwards.

Grand Medicals:—Hildreth, (goal), Thompson and Eyles, (backs); Newlands, Ali Khan and Wadia, (halves); Hakin, Doyle, Easdon, Sweeney and Murphy, (forwards).

Referee:—Sergt. Peterkin.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA *v.* SHERWOOD FORESTERS "A."

Referee:—Q. M. S. Ashenhurst.

The protest against the first goal of the Y. M. C. A. against the Commercial gymkhana has been thrown out As this was on a point of fact and not a question of the rules, the Committee were not in a position to adjudicate on it at all.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

The Grant Medicals are the latest entrants for the Rovers' Tournament, and we may also consider the Artillery from Kamptee as entrants.

We may shortly expect to see more civilian teams enter. As none of these have any sort of chance on their own, it would seem sensible for some teams to amalgamate. The Commercial Gymkhana, Hornets, Y. M. C. A. and Athletic could pick a strong team between them and may with advantage consider the suggestion.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes.

BANGALORE RACES.

LAST DAY.

[Specially reported for the "Chronicle."]

BANGALORE, July 24.

A dull breezy weather favoured the fifth and last day's races. The attendance had fallen off considerably and except as to one or two close finishes the racing was more or less uninteresting. Mr. J. Watson started the fields right through the meeting.

ARAB PLATE, 5 furlongs:—

Zemindar of Sivagiri's DOJAN, 8-11, Crowden 1
Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's GREY MIST, 919, Abbass Sheriff 2
Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's ATHENS, 7-0, Melsom 3

Also ran:—Master Mason, 10-5.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Dojan, 2 to 1 against Grey Mist, threes Athens, eights on Master Mason.

The race:—Won easily by two lengths, two lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 11 secs.

THE HORSE CONSOLATION, 5 furlongs:—

Messrs. Dass and Paris' REINSTATED NOW, 9-0, Pratt 1
Mr. Lakshimekantharaj Urs' TRANSMIGRATION, 7-6, Melsom 2

Betting:—3 to 1 on Reinstated Now. 6 to 4 on Transmigration.

The race:—Won easily by three lengths.

Time:—1 min. and 3 3/5 secs.

PONY CONSOLATION, 4 furlongs:—

Mr. A. Sattar's NYRIA, 8-3, Ames.. 1
Mr. A. Rungasamy's FAIR SEX, 7-0, Melsom 2
Yuvaraja of Mysore's SARASWATI, 7-11, Sherwood 3

Also ran:—Molly D, 9-10.

Betting:—5 to 4 against Nyria, 6 to 4 on Molly D, 3 to 1 on Fair Sex, 5 to 1 against Saraswati.

The race:—Won by a length, a length between second and third.

Time:—52 1/5 secs.

THE FAREWELL PLATE, 6 furlongs:—

Mr. Sattar's VITULOS, 8-9, Ames.. 1
Col. Desaraj Urs' EVA B, 8-13, McGlone 2
Zemindar of Sivagiri's VICS PRIDE, 8-10, Southall 3

Also ran:—Fiercel, 9-0; Kismett 2nd, 7-3.

Betting:—Evens Vitulos, 2 to 1 against Eva B and Vics Pride, 5 to 1 the others.

The race:—Won by a neck, three lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. and 17 4/5 secs.

THE C. B. CONSOLATION, 5 furlongs:—

Captain Campbell Ross's D. S. O., 8-13, Lansdown ..... (Dead heat) 1
Yuvaraja of Mysore's SEETA, 8-0, Abbass Sheriff ..... (Dead heat) 1
Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's COWSLIP, 10-13, Pratt 3

Also ran:—Pearl, 10-12; Valmiki, 8-11; F., 7-13; Kohinoor, 7-3.

Betting:—5 to 2 against Seeta, 6 to 4 on Pearl, 3 to 1 on Cowslip, fives Valmiki and Kohinoor, tens D. S. O.

The race:—A length between dead heaters and the third horse.

Time:—1 min. 7 secs.

PALACE PLATE, 7 furlongs:—

Mr. M. Yoonis' GLENDOOK, 9-5, Ames 1
Maharajah of Mysore's MASTER PRIAM, 7-0, Melsom 2
Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's HUKA, 8-9, Shunker Row 3

Also ran:—Pelargonium 2nd, 8-5; Harebell, 7-3.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Glendook, 2 to 1 against Pelargonium and Master Priam, 4 to 1 Huka, 5 to 1 Harebell.

The race:—Won by three lengths, two lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. and 35 secs.

POLO PONY SCURRY, 3 furlongs:—

Mr. Rungasamy's FAIR SEX, 11-7, Melsom 1
Zemindar of Sivagiri's NINETTE, 11-7 2
Zemindar of Sivagiri's MONA, 11-7 3

Also ran:—Sumrun, 11-7.

Betting:—Evens Fair Sex and Mona, 6 to 1 against others.

The race:—Won by three lengths, a length between second and third.

No time taken.

BISLEY SHOOTING.

A TIE FOR THE BRONZE MEDAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 23.

In shooting for the King's Prize at Bisley, to-day, Sergeant Ommundsen and Captain Marchmont, of the 1st London Fusiliers, tied for the bronze medal with scores of 104.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS AND TURKEY.

This evening at 7 p.m. (S. T.) a general meeting of the Bombay Muslims will take place at the Anjuman Zeya-ul-Islam, Falkland Road, to appeal to the British Government to assist Turkey instead of being neutral.

Lieutenat-Colonel H. D. Watson, C.I.E., M.V.O., Commandant, 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkhas, has been appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

GOVERNMENT LICENSE REVIEWED

The Governor in Council has granted to the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club under Sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Bombay Race Courses Licensing Act, 1912 (Bom. III of 1912), a licence in respect of the race-courses leased to them at Mahaluxmi and in the Poona Cantonment, the Stewards being permitted for the period commencing on the 1st July 1913 and ending on the 30th June 1914 to hold horse-races on the said race-courses subject to the conditions specified in the following clauses:—

1. During the period for which the license is in force the number of days on which horse-races are held by the Licensees shall not exceed thirty, and the Licensees may at their discretion distribute this number of days between the said race-courses.

2. The Licensees shall not permit on any part of their premises, within which the said race-courses are included the presence at any horse-race of any bookmaker for the purpose of registering bets.

3. On any day on which horse-races are being held, and on the premises within which the race-course, on which such horse-races are being held, is included, the Licensees may work or cause to be worked under their supervision the contrivance known as the totalisator subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) The unit of stakes shall be not less than three and not more than ten rupees: provided that in the *first* enclosure multiples of the unit of ten rupees may be sold in one ticket up to a maximum of one hundred rupees.

(b) Such other conditions as may from time to time be framed by the Licensees with the approval of the Governor in Council: provided always that the Governor in Council may at any time during the currency of the licence add to, amend, vary or rescind any of the conditions framed under this clause.

Provided, however, that no such addition, amendment, variation or rescission shall be determined on except after consultation with the Stewards.

4. In the event of any breach by the Licensees of the conditions of the license the Governor in Council may cancel the license.

Y. W. C. A. CONCERT.

Those who had taken tickets for this concert must have felt assured that they were going to have an enjoyable musical evening, before they entered the Hall, which might well be larger, as it was packed. The organiser of the concert Mrs. Ben Hick, had arranged a programme, and secured performers of a very high order, and added another to the long series of successes she has had since her arrival in Bombay. It was noticeable that she was "on" for every item of the programme and she must have felt tired, if triumphant, at the close of the delightful entertainment. Illness had put out two of the original cast *hors de combat*, but Mr. Dodds kindly consented to take the place of one, and Mrs. Hick filled up the other gap. Mrs. Brozagis is a new singer of great promise—a fine, clear, sweet voice, which evidently appealed to the audience who insisted on a second song being given, "My dear Soul," which suited her style most admirably. Mrs. Ben Hick surpassed herself in Chopin Ballade in A, and the audience would take no denial for an encore, when she gave a Hungarian dance 1 F by Brahms, exquisitely played. The two trios beginning and ending this concert were finely rendered, more especially the last when the instruments seemed better balanced, and the musicians had warmed to their work as it were—it is not often that such an item is heard at a Bombay concert.

Mr. Dodds, also a new singer, taking Mr. Genbaia's place has a voice of great power, and he had to respond to a vociferous encore in the second part. Mrs. Binning's singing as usual was a treat.

Mr. Frank Clark before the last item, on behalf of the Secretaries of the Y. W. C. A., proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Ben Hick for a most enjoyable evening.

G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

AGENT'S CIRCULAR.

Mr. Rogers, General Secretary of the Society, is at present on tour on the G. I. P. Railway where his visits are having the effect of pacifying the men who are dissatisfied with the official interpretation of Major Hepper's last circular. The General Secretary is advising all branches to wait patiently for Major Hepper's reply to their conjoint petition which he has every reason to believe will be just if not generous.

The Secretary of the Bengalee Settler's Association in Behar has sent a letter to the Secretary of the Behar University Committee, urging the inclusion of the Bengalee language in the course of studies for the proposed Behar University.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

LECTURE ON POETRY.

Principal J. Nelson Fraser delivered an interesting lecture entitled "A few poetical themes" at the Salle Francaise day before yesterday. The lecturer said that a satisfactory account of poetry was impossible, but, at least, he might say that poetry arose out of feeling. Poetry was language on which feeling had imposed a rhythmic form. Hence a study of poetry would show the chief subjects that move men's feelings. Sometimes, continued the lecturer, the interest of these subjects was common to the people or race as in the case of the great eptics and religious poems. Sometimes the interest was centred on passages in the lives of individual men, as in Lyrics. This interest was sometimes an interest in the present world—the world of the senses which poets enjoyed more than most men; sometimes it was a regret for the past which all men including poets found to vanish. Naturally, in both connections the topic of love was prominent. All these topics were excellently treated in French poetry and might be exemplified in its history from the earliest times to the present day.

The range of topics treated of by the French poets, said the speaker, was not so wide as that of the topics dealt with by the English poets; but the French poets have expressed their feelings with a force which was hardly discernible in the English poets.

Prof. Louis Peltier said that he was personally not inclined to poetry for poets have generally to conform to the conventional rules of versification, and were therefore fettered in the use of exact words to express their ideas and feelings. He preferred poetry in prose as beautifully exemplified in the words of Michelet and Fabre. He said that he was delighted with the admirable lucidity with which Principal J. Nelson Fraser treated the subject, and he thanked him for his learned lecture.

JACK JOHNSON THE BOXER.

"ESCAPE" FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CANADA.

Jack Johnson, the negro boxer, who was recently convicted in a White Slave case at Chicago and was out on bail pending an appeal, has made good his escape to Canda from the United States, says the "Daily Mail."

It is learned that he has reached Montreal en route for St. Petersburg, travelling with a tourist ticket. The Canadian law does not exclude a transie t alien in such circumstances. A message from Ottawa states that after the receipt of a telephonic communication from the American Consul at Montreal, asking for Johnson's deportation, the immigration officials declared that if Johnson had a through ticket to Europe he must use it without delay or he would be returned to the United States.—REUTER.

LIGHT AND AIR IN AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It has been recently discovered that private persons have for a number of years been illegally enjoying free of cost light and air from the adjoining lands of **Government** without actually trespassing or making encroachments on them. This unjustifiable inroad upon Government light and air escaped the observation of previous officers, and better late than never the present incumbents are bent upon remedying the evil by *starting a campaign against house owners by asking them either to prove that they have enjoyed the right of easement for three score years, or else to pay whatever price Government may generously set upon the light and air they have appropriated.* The house owner thus finds himself between the horns of a dilemma. Even granting that a family has enjoyed the right for 60 years yet it is no easy task for a third or fourth descendant to find out from moth-eaten and worm-destroyed records if any have actually been preserved that their patriotic right is two generations old. On the other hand if no convincing proof be forthcoming the presumption is going to be that the appropriation of light and air is too recent to constitute a right and as such ought to be paid for. The vigorous nature of the campaign may be gauged from the fact that no less than five hundred such notices have of late been issued from the City Survey Office. It cannot be said that the consideration of increasing the revenue alone has preponderated with the authorities because the revenue realized by this novel method of selling light and air will not be very considerable. If the grounds had been merely financial Government could have carried out their object by levying fresh taxes upon a number of commodities or by enhancing the existing ones. It would therefore be most natural to conclude that sufficient thought has not been bestowed upon the present policy of the City Survey, and higher authorities will do well to hold a searching inquiry into the matter and to interfere in time if they are convinced of the great hardships likely to be inflicted on the public by thus indirectly discouraging the admission of greater light and air in their dwellings.—Yours, etc.

JUSTICE.

BOMBAY'S MOTOR-VEHICLES.

REVISED REGULATIONS.

The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under the Bombay Motor-vehicles Act, 1904 (Bom.11 of 1904), is published in yesterday's Bombay Government Gazette for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor in Council on or after the 22nd day of August 1913.

'In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Bombay Motor-vehicles Act, 1904 (Bom. II of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased further to amend the Motor-vehicles Rules, 1909, as follows:—

(1) For sub-rule (3) of rule 3 of the said rules the following shall be substituted:—

"(3) Every transfer of ownership and every temporary transfer of possession of a motor-vehicle shall forthwith be intimated to the registering authority both by the registered owner and by the transferee. For every such transfer the registered owner shall pay a fee of one rupee in the case of a motor-cycle and three rupees for any other motor-vehicle:

Privided that in the case of temporary transfers no fees shall be levied, and provided that no intimation shall be required for temporary transfers for a period not exceeding seven days.

Note.—The word 'transferee' includes the purchaser, dealer, auctioneer, receiver, agent, repairer or any person who may be in temporary charge of the vehicle for the time being."

(1) After the word "vehicle" in the last line of the 1st paragraph of rule 15 the following words should be added:—

"He shall also keep a register in which the numbers of all *registered* cars in his possession shall be entered up showing the date on which such cars were received into his possession."

(3) For the second peragraph of rule 15 of the said rules the following paragraph shall be substituted:—

"On demand such registers shall be open to inspection by any police officer above the rank of Sub-Inspector or by any officer of the Municipality of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendant."

MR. JUSTICE DARLING.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE TRUE CANON OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, chairman of the Labour Party, asked the Prime Minister in the House of Commons whether he would grant time for the discussion of his motion (the text of which was published in the "Daily News" of June 28) calling attention to the statement made by Mr. Justice Darling in reference to the Trade Disputes Act in the Law Courts on June 19 in the case of Dallimore v. Williams and another.

Mr. Asquith replied that he did not see his way to give facilities during Government time for such a discussion.

Mr. MacDonald then reminded the Prime Minister of the judgment delivered by the late Lord Macnaghten in the House of Lords in February in which he stated that a judicial tribunal had nothing to do with the policy of any Act which it was called upon to interpret, and asked whether some steps could not be taken to communicate that to Mr. Justice Darling and to remind him that he is a judge not a politician. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Asquith replied: I am well aware of the judgment of Lord Macnaghten to which the hon. member refers and if I may venture to say so it seems to me to express very adequately and candidly a true canon of judicial conduct. (Cheers.)

A CATHOLIC PRIEST'S RETIREMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a letter in your issue of Friday, the 18th instant, anent Rev. Joachim Fernandez, late vicar of the Church of N. S. dos Remedios, Bassein. That letter requires to be briefly noticed. If allowed to go unchallenged, it would create an impression on the minds of your numerous readers that His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun did not act in the interests of his diocese in allowing the Rev. Father to retire to Goa. A petition or petitions were submitted to His Grace by a body of his (Rev. Fernandez's) parishioners. His Grace referred the matter to the Very Rev. Father Moniz, Vara of Bassein, and came after the enquiry to the conclusion that the Rev. Fernandez should be transferred. This decision did not accord with the wishes of the Rev. Father, who preferred retirement to Goa: If His Grace allowed every parish-priest to do what he pleases, one cannot understand how he is to maintain discipline and satisfactorily discharge his onerous and responsible duties. All priests under him are expected to obey him and loyally carry out his orders His Grace cannot, of course, compel priests to work if they plead ill-health and retire from active service. It is for your readers to form their opinion on the subject in the light of the above facts, the truth of which cannot be denied.—Yours, etc.,

A BASSEINITE.

24th July.

TREATMENT OF SNAKE BITE.

PERMANGANATE OF POTASH WORTHLESS.

A correspondent writes:—With our present knowledge it is difficult to decide whether potash permanganate has any influence on cobra venom. It does good in cases of non-poisonous and slightly poisonous snakes but it has altogether failed in curing the bites of poisonous cobras. Moreover, we cannot put faith in potash permanganate which though it combats venom artificially introduced into the human body is of very little efficacy against the fang-bites of poisonous snakes. Indians have got some kind of *Butti* known only to a few, which has a marvellous effect homœopathically. With its help, snake-charmers and others are at the present day able to destroy the poison of the most deadly cobras. People attached great faith to potash permanganate when it was first talked about by French physicians as a specific for snake poison, but it has till now practically failed to destroy snake venom. This view has been endorsed by Dr. Bannerman in his report, who carried out certain investigations concerning its efficacy. These investigations were undertaken in consequence of representations made by Sir Lauder Brunton to the Government of India concerning the use of potash permanganate in snake bite. Dr. Bannerman's conclusion is: "If the venom is placed under the skin and the permanganate is applied in powder or injected, it seems to be of some little use, but if as in the case of true snake bite, the poison is placed well below the skin into the loose fascia permanganate seems to be of no value whatever, and if pure permanganate powder is rubbed into the wound, it frequently causes severe sloughing. If the patient is seen soon after the poison is injected by means of a hypodermic syringe and then the part is treated by free incision and rubbed with the powder of permanganate, the method seems to have some value, but under ordinary conditions, when the poison is deposited not by means of hypodermic needle but by the fangs of the snake, it seems to be of no value whatever."

The poison of any kind of serpent is destroyed by Indian charmers who are able to call back serpents to the very spot where the sufferer may be lying and compel it to suck back its own poison restoring the victim to his former healthy condition.

Electro-homœopathy may in the near future prove to be the one remedy for snake bites.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The following bi-weekly. All-India telegraphic weather and crop reports, were issued yesterday:—

PUNJAB.

Amritsar, cloudy, but no rain; all crops doing well. Mooltan, cotton plants healthy. Gingely being sown. All crops doing well. Delhi, cloudy, but no rain; crop prospects generally good.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Agra, rain much needed generally; cotton plants flourishing. Cawnpore, seasonable; all crops doing well.

RAJPUTANA.

Beawar, cloudy, but no rain; cotton plants flourishing.

BERAR.

Amraoti, continues cloudy with slight drizzle; cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Khamgaon, looks like rain; cotton plants healthy, but want fine weather. Cotton crop making good progress. Food-grains doing well.

KHANDESH.

Dhulia, continues cloudy with sometimes drizzling rain; cotton crop making good progress. All crops doing well. Jalgaon, cloudy, but no rain; cotton plant flourishing. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and making good progress.

BROACH.

Sometimes bright and sometimes looks like rain. Seasonable. Continues cloudy; Cotton plants healthy, but want fine weather.

AHMEDABAD AND KATHIAWAR.

Viramgam, showery; Wardhan, continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Cotton plants flourshing. Dholera, cloudy, but no rain. Bhanagar, bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable; cotton, plants flourishing. All corps doing well.

SHOLAPUR.

Barsi, cloudy, but no rain; cotton plants flourishing. Sholapur, continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fallen generally.

DHARWAR.

Hubli, has every appearance of a continued fall. Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally; progress.

MADRAS.

Bellary, bright, no sign of rain; cotton sowing begun. Food-grains sowing backward.

Mrs. Irvine, wife of Captain F. D. Irvine, R. E., who left Bangalore on Thursday last to join the staff of the Commonwealth forces in Australia, met with a serious trap accident while returning from the Residency Ball. The injuries sustained by the lady were to the head and elbow and her condition was alarming. Her parents Col. and Mrs. McGann have reached Bangalore from Mysore.

PLAGUE CAMP IN KARACHI.

PETITION TO THE COLLECTOR.

The leading merchants of Karachi have submitted a petition to the Collector and District Magistrate of Karachi in which they state that, ever since the opening of the new detention camp at Kiamari for plague investigation, passengers intending to proceed to the Persian Gulf and other foreign ports are subjected to very great hardships and inconvenience, besides in many cases the loss of their luggage. They also complain that there is no shed for the passengers to take any shelter and that they are unnecessarily detained for about two hours and that they are then packed off in a body to the boats; that they are not allowed to hire separate boats and that their luggage is placed at the mercy of the boatmen who indiscriminately carry away the same, on payment of heavy charges, into the same boats in which the passengers are being escorted by the police, with the result that the passengers have no means of knowing till they reach the steamer what part of their luggage is missing and whom to hold responsible.

They, therefore, pray that the following arrangements be made for their convenience:—

(1) That the necessary sheds be erected both outside and inside the detention camp; (2) that the passengers be examined and allowed to go to the steamer as they arrive at the camp, (3) that they be allowed to go from camp to the steamer in any hired boat; (4) that they may be allowed to use the passenger pier, instead of going through the gang; (5) that the 1st and 2nd class passengers be exempted from subjecting their bedding, etc., to any disinfection; (6) that 1st and 2nd class passengers be allowed the company and support of their relations and friends in the camp, boat and steamer, as is done in Bombay; (7) that in short all facilities be given to 1st and 2nd, and also 3rd class passengers, as are given in Bombay.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The rainfall during the week ending 22nd July was good in the Presidency proper and slight in parts of Sind. In Gujarat a break is desirable, while more rain is still needed in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad and the Karnatak. Sowing was in progres and transplantation continues in places. Standing crops were generally in good condition except for slight damage by locusts in parts of Larkana and Nawabshah districts, by insects in parts of Dharwar and Kathiawar, by continuous rain in parts of Broach and by insufficiency of water in canals in parts of the Sukkur District. The fodder-supply was sufficient except in parts of Sukkur and Larkana. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Cutch. The drinking water-supply was adequate. The supply of water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Sind and Sholapur. The public health was generally good. Prices of food-grains, though high, continue steady. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	16 to 37
Gujarat	17 to 34
Konkan	25 to 34
Deccan	19 to 48
Karnatak	31 to 44

Distress in the Ahmednagar district is decreasing and conditions have generally improved. Six kitchens and eleven poor-houses continue to give relief. The people on relief are generally in fair condition. Two cattle camps are still open. There is a keen demand for takavi for purchase of bullocks, which is being met liberally. Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 19th July were 17,318 in Ahmednagar and 431 in Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 23.

Mr. C. L. Taylor, Officiating Deputy Traffic Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway, is transferred to the North-Western Railway and confirmed in class 1 of the superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

Mr. M. S. S. O'Connor, officiating Deputy Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is transferred to the North-Western Railway and confirmed in class 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

Captain C. L. Magniac, R.E., whose services are lent to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, is permanently promoted to class 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways in the rank of Deputy Traffic Manager.

The public mind in Bengal was much agitated by the action of the Government of India in disallowing the affiliation of the Anand Mohun College of Mymensing to the B.A. standard. The Governor of Bengal has nipped the agitation in the bud by assuring that the affiliation will be granted.

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Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	..	30,00,000
Called Up Capital	..	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	..	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annu Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres or the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April ..	..	24,77,000
31st July ..	..	52,35,000
31st December ..	..	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

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40	36-11
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IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHERS

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.
Photos.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

CROOK—On the 16th July, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of James Crook, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, of a daughter.

WEBSTER—On the 15th July, at Margherita, Upper Assam, the wife of Gerald C. Webster, of a son.

MURRAY—7th July, at Chasnalla Colliery, Jharia, the wife of T. C. Murray, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HAWKINS—MARKLEW—On the 16th July, at Calcutta, Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Dhurrumtollan by Very Rev. Father Van Troy, Frank Hawkins, Engineer, Cal. Fire Brigade, to Dorothy Adelina Marklew, 2nd daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marklew.

WALE—TIBBETTS—On the 19th July, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. G. E. Dobb, M.A., B.D., Harold Edward Wale, to Ivy Sybil Tibbetts.

DEATHS.

GRIEVE—On the 18th July, at 5, Wood-street, Isabel MacLeod, the beloved wife of J. W. A. Grieve, Indian Forest Service.

GRIEVE—On the 18th July, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. A. Grieve.

COLLINS—9th July, at Mazaffarnagar, Rebecca Jane, the believed wife of Captain W. J. Collins, P.W.D., U. P.

FOX—8th July, at Vepery, Madras, Mr. John Alexander Fox, retired Sub-Engineer, D. P. W., aged 78.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer Persia due, 5 a.m.
Harwood Association Football League: Commercial Gymkhana vs. Sherwood Foresters (A), Cooperage, 5-45.
Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra steamer Itria will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. instead of on the 23rd as previously notified.

TO-MORROW.

Lecture by Mr. T. R. Koteval on "Lac Cultivation," St. Xavier's College, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, July 28.

Bombay Legislative Council, Meeting at the Council Hall at Poona, 12.

WEDNESDAY, July 30.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America—India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
July 25, 1913.

IMPERIAL SEDITIONISTS.

One hears a great deal of the unhealthy and seditious character of much of the current vernacular literature in India, and its condemnation and suppression is, doubtless, well-deserved. But it would be equally to the good if some censorship could be applied to some of the dangerously provocative literature on India which is much in vogue among self-styled Imperialists. We referred the other day to the abominable stuff from the pen of Mr. W. S. Lilly, which was spread broadcast throughout the United Kingdom through the medium of a widely circulated weekly journal. There is, however, a more insidious kind of literary poison than this which is ever doing its slow, deliberate work of embittering racial relations in this country. It is the work of a school of writers who manage to convey, through the media of novels and other non-political writings, the most bitter and malicious impressions about India, that are more harmful in their general effect, coming in this way, than any number of screeds like Mr. Lilly's offered to the public as political writings. They strike both ways. They convey a grossly misleading impression of Indian character to the European reader, and thus cultivate a field of antagonism to political freedom and progress in this country; and by insulting and wounding the feelings of Indians tend to foster discontent and feelings of embittered antagonism in this country towards the people and country from which they emanate. Among this class of writings none, perhaps, enjoys a greater vogue than the works of Rudyard Kipling. The meretricious effect of his many superficial references to Indians and their customs does not suffer diminution, because it is not brought together in any one volume, or focussed in any single chapter of concentrated political indiscretion. It permeates most of his writings on India and, consequently, mars the beauty of much in them which makes for their imperishableness in English letters. Rudyard Kipling has a measureless and ignorant contempt for the educated Indian and gives to it frequent expression. In the current number of the "Hindustan Review," Mr. Mahraj Krishna Dar has made a collection of extracts of this character from Mr. Kipling's writings, which effectively illustrate the need for some sort of proscription of this sort of literature in India, as well as that of the extremist vernacular press. Take this passage referring to the House of Commons:—

The Bengalis and the better-taught boys know well that the Saheb's power to govern comes neither from the Viceroy nor the head of the army, but from the hand of the six hundred, and peculiarly those who talk most. They will therefore yearly address themselves more and more to that protection and working on the green-sickness of the land, as has ever been their custom, will in time cause, through the perpetually instigated interference of the six hundred, the hand of the Indian Government to become inoperative, so that no measure nor order may be carried through without clamour and argument on their part. The men of the six-hundred being chiefly low-born and unused to authority, desire much to exercise rule, extending their arms to the sun and moon, and shouting very greatly in order to hear the echo of their own voices, each one saying some new strange thing and parting the goods and honour of others among the rapacious that he may obtain the favour of the common-folk.

The "six hundred" can very well take care of themselves, but it is the indirect slight to the educated Indian that is so pernicious, and the invitation to the rest of the community, Indian and European, to hold the ultimate resort of constituted authority in contempt that is positively seditious.

The Indian National Congress is to be known to millions of English readers by means of this gross caricature:

Yearly, too, thou knowest, the beggar-taught will hold that which they call their Congress, first at one place and then at another, leavening Hindustan with rumour, echoing the talk among the low-born people here (England) and demanding that they, like the six hundred, control the revenues. . . . The Congress when it is not under the eye of the six hundred—who, though they foment dissension and death, pretend great reverence for the law which is no law—will, stepping aside, deliver uneasy words to the peasants, speaking, as it has done already, of the remission of taxation and promising new rule.

And that is capped by:

Of the Congress itself nothing is to be feared that ten troopers could not remove.

The following reference to the Calcutta Corporation is probably well-known:

It seems not only a wrong but a criminal thing to allow natives to have any voice in the control of such a city adorned, docked, wharfed, fronted and reclaimed by Englishmen existing only because England lives and depends for its life on England . . . They own property, these amiable Aryans on the Municipal and the Bengal Legislative Council. Launch a proposal to tax them on that property and they naturally howl. They also howl up-country but there the halls for mass meetings are few, and the vernacular papers fewer and with a *zabardast* secretary and a president, whose favour is worth the having, and whose wrath is undesirable, men are kept clean despite themselves and may not poison their neighbours. Why let them vote at all? They can put up with this filthiness. They cannot have any feelings worth caring a rush for.

The protected States are treated with an indignity which soon ceases to surprise as one wades through more pages of misleading and harmful fiction: "The Native States do not understand that nobody cares a straw for their internal administration, so long as oppression and crime are kept within decent limits and the ruler is not drugged, drunk, or diseased from one end of the year to the other. They are the dark places of the earth full of unimaginable cruelty."

We do not care to reproduce the atrocious falsehood regarding a ruling prince to which Mr. Mahraj Krishna Dar calls attention in his article in the "Hindustan Review" for July, where will be found more cameos of this revolting kind of irresponsible scribbling. We do not plead for forcible suppression of the writings of Kipling and those of his ilk, but it is to be regretted that there is no English public opinion in this country or in England strong enough to make their publication impossible.

ADRIANOPLE.

The preposterous suggestion which emanates from Bukharest that the Powers may ask Rumania to eject the Turks from Adrianople is hardly to be taken seriously. People in Bukharest are evidently suffering from swelled head as the result of their successful attack on a neighbour already too much weakened and exhausted from its recent campaigns to resist their onslaught. It would be monstrous if the Powers were to acquiesce in, much less to instigate, any such action on the part of this greedy little Power, which has watched with such cunning for the psychological moment to assert itself; nor is it probable that the Rumanians themselves, if they come seriously to consider the matter, would care to involve themselves in a campaign so far from home. Apart from this it is in the last degree unlikely that Servia and Greece would sit by passively while Rumania was advancing into Thrace, which, to use the words of Reuter's telegram, "is in their opinion the common property of the Allies." As we have said before, the only Power which has any pressing interest in the dislodgement of the Turks from Adrianople is Bulgaria, and Bulgaria is no longer a Power. The other Allies may regard Thrace as their common property, but whether they have the power to wrest Adrianople once more from Turkish hands is, having regard to their present enormous commitments, the exhaustion from which they must suffer from this renewed warfare, extremely doubtful. We cannot see that anything can drive the Turks from Adrianople again but the unanimous action with that intent on the part of the Concert of Europe; and such unanimous action appears to be impossible.

SYMPATHY FOR TURKEY.

Lord Willingdon's reply to the deputation of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League was couched in more than the usual official phraseology which marks the ordinary response of the provincial satrap on like occasions. There was warmth and sincerity in his reference to the kindly mission of sympathy undertaken by Lady Willingdon, which there was no mistaking. The mission of mercy was not circumscribed to the community represented by the deputation, but was directed to the improvement of the social and educational status of women, both of the Moslem faith and of all other religious denominations in this Presidency. It cannot but hearten the great Moslem people amid whom we live, that His Excellency regards those as purely natural reasons which incline the Indian Moslem to be interested in his brother of Turkey and the latter's unhappy land—the goal of the greed of other nations. It is not a mere hope or wish that His Excellency expressed, but "anxiety to see in the future a strong and well-governed Turkey with whom the British Government are in the fullest sympathy, for it was natural that we should feel a deep interest in a country whose people are of the same religion as the millions of Mahomedans who live under the Government of the British Empire." Whatever misgiving the religiously-minded but timid Mahomedan may have allowed himself to be uneasy with ought to be dissipated by Lord Willingdon's weighty pronouncement. Its intrinsic truth must have an enhanced value in that it is an official and authoritative utterance. "Your keen sympathy with Turkey," said His Excellency, "in her troubles is perfectly consistent with your loyalty to the British Crown." There has been a tendency to look askance at Mahomedan sympathy with Turkey, and Lord Willingdon's tactful remarks supply an admirable corrective.

THE CAMA HOSPITAL TROUBLE.

The unfortunate affair which recently took place at the Cama Hospital resulting in a number of nurses refusing to do duty shows the authorities of that institution for a second time within a short period in a somewhat unfortunate light. The nurses in question were required to do work which is usually performed by metheranis and we believe we are right in saying that there is no other hospital in Bombay, or in fact the whole of India, where the nursing staff is expected to carry out duties of this particular character, except in cases of emergency. It is no doubt true that in hospitals in England such work forms a regular part of the ordinary duties of a hospital nurse, but conditions in this country are different and there is no reason, so far as we can see why the staff of the Cama Hospital should be made an exception to the general run of hospitals in India in this respect. There is probably not a single nurse among the number affected who would raise any objection to doing work of this kind if it became a necessity, but that is quite a different matter from deliberately transferring this work from the special class of people who are employed to do it and making it compulsory for the nurses to carry it out Without discussing the question as to whether the nurses were justified in refusing duty under the circumstances, it may be said that the manner in which their grievance was received and treated was singularly unfortunate and shows that those in authority at this hospital however well equipped they may be technically for their work, are not notably endowed with those qualities which go to make good administrators. On the face of it apart from the merits of their grievance, the allegations of the nurses as to the way in which they were treated when the crisis arose merit a very strict enquiry, and they make one charge as to the forcible detention of two of their number in a house which was not part of the nurses' quarters, which is of a very grave character..

It appears that the Committee of the Cama and Allbless Nursing Association were not less happy in their manner of dealing with this crisis. They published a statement justifying the action of the Lady Superintendent and their own endorsement of it, which contains a number of questionable assertions, and their disciplinary action appears to have been taken solely on the representations of the hospital authorities, without troubling themselves to hear the nurses' side of the case. Considering that this action involved the immediate dismissal of one nurse and the suspension of three others, and the public announcement of these punitive measures, it is a matter of regret that the Committee should have acted so hastily, and we think they will be well advised to re-open the question and give the nurses a fair hearing.

DAY BY DAY.

The Viceroy.

H. E. the Viceroy and party left Simla by special train for Delhi and Dehra Dun yesterday afternoon. The departure was private. His Excellency will return to Simla by the 3rd August.

Fleetwood Wilson Memorial Fund.

Apropos of the Fleetwood-Wilson memorial fund it may be stated that already over three thousand rupees have been subscribed—though the subscription has been confined to the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council. Sir G. M. Chitnavis proposes to issue another list by the end of this month. The following are the subscribers:—Mr. Chakravarti Vijiaraghawachariar (Madras) Rs. 100, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E., (Bombay) Rs. 100, Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipore (Bengal) Rs. 100, Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, C.I.E. (United Provinces) Rs. 100, Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit, M.A., (Nagpur) Rs. 100, M. R. Ry. Panaguntl Venkatarayna Rayanimgar Rama Rayanimgar Guru (Madras), Rs. 150, Meherbon Sardarkhan Bahadur Rustomji Jehangiri Vakil of Ahmedabad (Bombay) Rs. 100, Maharaja Chandra Nandi of Kasim Bazar (Bengal) Rs. 200, Sir G. M. Chitnavis K.C.I.E. (Central Provinces) Rs. 150, Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan (Madras) Rs. 100, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt. (Bombay) Rs. 150, Mr. A. M. Monteath (Chamber of Commerce Bengal) Rs. 100, Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur (Calcutta) Rs. 150, Lieutenant-Colonel Raja Jai Chand, C.S.I. (of Lambagraon) Rs. 100, Malik Omar Hyat Khan, M.V.O., C.I.E. (Tiwana) Rs. 150, Mr. Nyapathy Subha Rao Panturlu Guru (Madras) Rs. 50, Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Kt. (Bombay) Rs. 100, Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu (Bengal) Rs. 150, Maharajadhiraja Bahadur Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E, of Burdwan (Bengal) Rs. 100, Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, C.I.E,. Rs 100, Srijut Ghanashyam Barna (Assam) Rs. 20, Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar (Amraoti) Rs. 100, Raja Sayyad Ali Jaffar of Pirpur (U.P.) Rs. 250, Mr. Qumrul Huda (Behar) Rs. 100, and H. H. Kuar Sahib of Patiala (Punjab) Rs. 100.

An Argument for the Suffragette.

"The New Statesman," the newest and one of the most readable and admirable of the weekly reviews, finds an argument for Woman Suffrage in the inequalities of the application of Mr. Lloyd George's New Insurance Bill. The women have been left out of the new Bill, and they were hardly dealt with in the one of 1911:—

The five or six millions of home-keeping wives are bearing their full share of the compulsory levy, but for them in sickness (as for their children) neither doctor nor maintenance is provided. Even their Maternity Benefit is paid not to them, but to their husbands; and in England, by deliberate decision of the Insurance Commissioners, the money is paid over, in a large number of cases, actually at a public house. It is (by the amendment insisted on by the Local Government Board) the women alone who find their benefit clogged by the obligation to pay for the doctor summoned in dangerous cases, not at their request, but by command of Parliament. There is perhaps nothing in the Act quite so glaringly inequitable as the treatment of the unmarried mother, who finds compulsorily deducted from her wages exactly the same tax as the wage-earning wife, but who is denied in her hour of need not, indeed, the Maternity Benefit, which might have been regarded as a premium on marriage but by peculiar illogic—perhaps by an accident of drafting—the four weeks' sick pay during her confinement, for which she has equally paid, but which is given only to the woman who can produce her marriage lines!

The Gravest Hardship.

None of these hardships are to be remedied by the new Bill, not even the most pressing of all, which is

The actual degradation of the standard of life which, as the Report of the Chief Lady Inspector of Factories once more reminds Government, the Act is causing to the lowest-paid workers. In three cases out of four it is the women who are suffering from the fact that the exemption limit (the "Poverty Line") has been placed so extraordinarily low as a wage-rate of eighteenpence a day instead of half a crown or three and sixpence. Finally owing to the inability of the Government actuaries adequately to realise the women's sickness rate, even more than to the manifest insufficiency of the allowance for expenses, it is especially the societies into which the women have been driven that—with a few exceptions—are destined manifestly to early insolvency.

If Women had the Vote!

The grievances chosen for redress in the supplementary measure, "brought in under the stress of by-elections," says "The New Statesman," are the grievances complained of by the men. To quote again:—

There was a certain crude inequity in the Act of 1911, in that it provided for an annual expenditure of twenty millions sterling, and yet omitted from its benefits two-thirds of the women and all the children. The Chancellor of the Exchequer himself regretted that he had to begin with this inequity. It is therefore somewhat surprising that the Bill of 1913, which adds twelve and a half per cent. to this expenditure, should be so very largely for the advantage of the men. If the women of the Newmarket and Altrincham Divisions had had votes—if the women of Leicester had this week had votes—would the Bill have been just as it is?

Indian Veteran's Golden Wedding.

There was an announcement of a golden wedding in the "Times" the other day which deserves note. It was that of Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred S. Jones, V.C., formerly of the 9th Lancers and 13th Light Infantry. Colonel Jones received his Victoria Cross in the Indian Mutiny campaign, and enjoys the proud reputation of having earned the honour every time he went into action. At Agra he lost an eye and part of his head, receiving in all twenty-two serious wounds, yet he lives still in comparatively robust health. The 9th Lancers paid him special honour on the occasion of his golden-wedding celebration at Finchampstead by sending him a gold cup, and their Band to discourse sweet music. Lady Roberts was among the guests of the veteran and his wife.

A Kasauli Appointment.

Bacteriologists in this Presidency will be interested to learn that Major Harvey I.M.S., has been confirmed in place of Colonel Sir David Semple as the head of the Central Research Institute at Kasauli. Captain J. W. McCoy I.M.S., will join the Bacteriological Department in place of Major Harvey.

Dangerous Level Crossing.

An instance of the danger of the inadequate lighting of the Bombay streets, especially to motorists is quoted by a correspondent who writes that, while he was driving in a motor-car along Frere Road in the Wari Bunder direction on Wednesday night last, a dark barrier loomed out of the gloom, occupying all but the full breadth of the road. The car was immediately pulled up to a dead slow speed, and the obstacle proved to be a shunting engine and a goods wagons obstructing all but about fifteen feet on the inland side of the throughfare, by standing on that part of the Carnac Bunder siding where the railway lines cross the road. The absence of the street lamps together with the lack of any warning light on or near the train rendered the situation most dangerous. A recent accident in which a tram car was damaged by a shunting engine in this crossing in the daytime should have warned the Railway authorities that warning lights are indispensable while night shunting operations are being carried out.

Daily Plague Mortality.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 o'clock on Thursday morning there were three attacks of plague and two deaths in Bombay out of a total mortality of 66. The mortality for the same period in the preceding year was 109 and that during the year before 73. The plague attacks were reported respectively from Kamatipura, Parel and Worli. There was one attack of small-pox but none of cholera was recorded. Out of 1,413 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers, fourteen were found to be plague-infected.

Yesterday's Weather.

After a night of boisterous wind yesterday was fine and dry and the roads were in good condition considering the recent rain. The sun shone brightly and a light breeze rendered the atmosphere cool and pleasant.

STORES FOR PUBLIC OFFICES.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 24.

A resolution of 10 pages in print publishing the rules for the supply of articles for the public service will appear in the "Gazette of India" of the 26th instant.

EARLY PEACE.

RUMANIA CONCILIATORY.

TURKS AT KIRK KILISHEH.

"WOMEN SHOWERING FLOWERS."

ALLIES FEAR OF TURKEY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SOFIA, JULY 24.

The King of Rumania has telegraphed to King Ferdinand informing him that he has proposed to Servia and Greece the immediate cessation of hostilities pending the signature of an armistice.

The conciliatory disposition which Rumania has displayed lately has mitigated the feeling of resentment at the invasion.

EASY FEELING AT BELGRADE.

BELGRADE, July 24.

The feeling is easier here in view of the belief that peace is on the eve of conclusion.

BALKAN BALANCE OF POWER.

ATHENS, July 24.

The terms to be submitted to Bulgaria at the conference at Bukharest will be based on the balance of power in the Balkans.

THRACE FOR THE ALLIES.

The allies are in no wise disposed to recognise Thrace as either Turkish or Bulgarian. Thrace, in their opinion is the common property of the Allies.

TURKISH ADVANCE.

ALLIES' CONCERN.

LONDON July, 24.

Telegrams from the Allies' capitals indicate much concern at Turkey's advance. It is suggeested at Bukharest that the Powers may ask Rumania to eject the Turks from Adrianople.

A GERMAN SUGGESTION.

The German press, which admits the difficulty of applying coercion against Turkey, hints of the possibility of the rectification of the frontier in favour of Turkey.

BULGARS BLOW UP MAGAZINES.

CONSTANTINOPLE July 23.

It is officially stated here that the Bulgarians before retreating from Kirk Kilisheh, exploded the magazines in the barracks and the principal buildings.

It is declared that notwithstanding the excitement, the inhabitants displayed indescribable joy when they came to meet the Turks, weeping women showering flowers on the troops.

ENTHUSIASM IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24.

The occupation of Adrianople has been received with the utmost enthusiasm in the principal towns in Turkey.

"ALLIES" IN COUNCIL.

BRITISH SQUADRON'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, July 24.

The British squadron at the Piraeus left yesterday for an unknown destination.

Greece is yielding to the representations of the King of Rumania. She appears to have waived her insistence on the simultaneous signature of an armistice and the peace preliminaries and is disposed to agree at least to a temporary armistice pending the assembling of a Peace Conference at Bukharest or Sinnia.

Servia likewise acquiesces. The delegates at Nish therefore will probably merely arrange cessation of hostilities.

King Ferdinand telegraphed to King Charles, begging him to intercede with the King of Greece, the King of Servia and the King of Montenegro to hasten the conclusion of Peace. King Charles thereupon telegraphed to the three Sovereigns pointing out that further bloodshed between former Allies would only aggravate the situation.

OBITUARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 24.

The death is announced of Mr. Sauer, South African Minister of Agriculture.

RICH AUSTRIAN VICTIMISED.

SOLICITOR SENT TO GAOL.

TRIAL AT THE OLD BAILEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

At the Old Bailey, to-day, a solicitor named Arthur Newton was sentenced to three years' penal servitude, and a land agent named Bennett to eighteen months, for conspiracy to defraud, by obtaining £13,500 from a wealthy Austrian by false pretences.

The prisoners Arthur John Edward Newton, 53, solicitor, of Great Marlborough-street, and Hollycroft, Ewell, and Berkeley Bernard Bennet, land agent, of Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, were on March 8th charged at the Bow-street Police Court with conspiring together and with others to cheat and defraud Mr. Hans Thorch, a doctor of law, of sums of money aggregating £23,000 by false pretences and other means between November 29, 1911, and February 17, 1912. Dr. Thorsch now 29 years of age, at the age of 26 inherited a considerable fortune from his late father, who was a banker at Prague. He came to England in October, 1911, and made the acquaintance of third defendant Count Andor Festetics, who was a fellow-countryman of about his own age. Count Andor Festetics was a member of a very well-known family in Hungary, and the two men became great friends. This fraudulent conspiracy began when the Count advised Dr. Thorsch to invest money in a company known as the British Manchurian Concessions (Limited). Dr. Thorsch invested £14,500 altogether in that concern. That investment was not profitable, and the prosecutor did not receive any return for his money. Count Andor Festetics said that he wanted to become a director of the company and to invest money in it, but had no available funds. Dr. Thorsch lent him £2,500, which the Count undertook to return in a short time, and it was arranged that Dr. Thorsch should hold his shares in the meantime. The shares were cancelled and the money paid to the Court by the Company. Dr. Thorsch consulted his solicitors, and a writ was issued against the Count for the return of the £2,500. Judgment was obtained on April 2, 1912, and as it was not satisfied the Count was made a bankrupt, but Dr. Thorsch had never recovered any part of that sum.

On December 21, 1911, Count Andor Festetics visited Dr. Thorsch, who was then lying ill in bed at his flat in Bury-street, St. James's, and left with him some particulars of a concern called the Les Grottes Casino Syndicate (Limited). The particulars stated that the company had been formed to carry on a casino at Les Grottes, a town on the Mediterranean coast in Italy and only a few yards from the border of France. Later the same day the Count accompanied Newton and Bennett to the flat, and when introducing them referred to Bennett as Gordon Bennett, the American millionaire and owner of the "New York Herald." Newton said to Dr. Thorsch, "I want you to become a director of my company," referring to the casino syndicate. Dr. Thorsch was not inclined to have anything to do with the concern, and Count Festetics then told him that he himself had invested his last £1,000 in the company and that Bennett had invested £10,000 in it. Dr. Thorsch finally agreed to invest £2,000 in the casino company, and handed a cheque for that amount to Newton. The company had ceased to exist by November 15, 1911, more than a month before Dr. Thorsch was induced to part with his £2,000. A writ was subsequently issued against Newton claiming the return of the £2,000 on the ground that it had been obtained by fraud, and he consented to judgment being entered against him on December 17 last.

The third and principal fraud was in connexion with some land in Canada. Towards the end of December, 1911, Bennett, having realized that the deception with regard to his name would soon be found out, said to Dr. Thorsch, "I hope you don't think that I am the great Gordon Bennett; he is my uncle." The one statement was just as true as the other. Bennett further said that he was interested in the purchase and development of certain forest lands in Canada, the object being to provide wood for pulp which would be manufactured into paper and supplied to the "New York Herald" and other American papers. It was represented that the land was ready to be purchased at a fixed price of $7.50 per acre; that the contracts to cut the wood and make it into pulp were also ready to be entered into. It was said of Bennett that he already owned 40,000 or 60,000 acres of those lands, and that he had agreed to purchase a further quantity of the same amount. Newton said that he had agreed to stand in with Bennett to the extent of what was called a block of land for £5,000, and Count Andor Festetics said that he had agreed to stand to the same amount. Dr. Thorsch agreed to invest £8,00 in the scheme, and at Bennett's request he drew cheques for that sum in favour of Newton. In respect of the Canadian lands, therefore, Dr. Thorsch parted with £13,500. Of the £13,500 a sum of £3,915 was cabled to Canada for the land which Bennett had purchased at the rate of $3.50 per acre, and the remainder of that sum had been used by Newton for his own purposes.

NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

"RED" AND "BLUE" FLEETS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 24.

The Naval Manoeuvres have begun with the departure of the "Red" Fleet, the enemy, under Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe from the Nore. The enemy's coast extends from Dover to Yarmouth. It has four transports with troops.

Admiral Sir George Callighan, commanding the "Blue" Fleet, has established his main base between Scapa and Cromarty.

Telegrams from Grimsby report that four transports, accompanied by a strong escort, engaged the local flotilla and landed troops this morning. The decision of the Umpires as to whether the transports were sunk has not been given.

SALAR-ED-DOWLEH'S ESCAPE.

WILL "TRY HIS LUCK" AGAIN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

TEHERAN, July 24.

Salar-ed-Dowleh, who recently surrendered, obtained permission to visit friends, on promising to return. He, however, escaped and sent a message to the Cossack commander saying that he intended to "try his luck" again. He is now reported to be marching on Kermanshah with a large force. He is being pursued by Persian Cossacks.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

ATTACK ON ARSENAL REPULSED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SHANGHAI, July 24.

The Southern rebels attacked the Kiangnan arsenal in the early morning of the 23rd inst.,

The defenders, aided by the fleet, repulsed them inflicting heavy loss. The attacks were renewed yesterday evening, and were continued until the early morning, but were repulsed.

TOY PISTOL IN COMMONS.

SHOT FIRED IN STRANGERS' GALLERY.

LONDON July, 24.

In the House of Commons, late last night, a man in the Strangers' Gallery fired a toy pistol. No harm was done and the man was removed.

THE SWISS GUARD MUTINY.

RING LEADERS DISMISSED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ROME, July 24.

The Pope has dismissed three ringleaders of the mutiny among the Swiss Guard. Other malcontents have been allowed to retire.

BIG COCAINE HAUL ON A STEAMER.

CHARGE AGAINST AN AUSTRIAN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, July 24.

On 19th instant the Austrian Lloyd steamer Silesia was coming down the river Hooghly on her way to Madras when the pilot in charge, Mr. Ward, and the third officer of the vessel observed a boat signalling to the steamer with a red handkerchief. The pilot shouted to the boat to push off and noticed a bag being thrown overboard. He immediately ordered his leadsman to jump overboard and pick up the bag. The man did so and got the bag. On examination it was found that it contained cocaine weighing 30 pounds. The pilot sailed the the Custom steam launch and handed the cocaine over to the officers. The Silesia arrived in the Madras harbour yesterday and Sub-Inspector Mitchell of the Marine Police boarded the vessel and arrested the man who threw the bag over. He is named Vellora Peredoam, an Austrian. Captain Nichloch, Commander of the vessel, gave the police full particulars of the case and the accused was forthwith put up before Mr. F. D. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged under section 55 of the Abkari Act. The accused pleaded guilty and the case was adjourned to the 28th instant to enable the Calcutta pilot and the cocaine to be produced.

FARTHING DAMAGES.

FAMOUS TRAINER'S LIBEL ACTION.

"WINNING POST'S" ALLEGATION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 23.

A sensational turf libel action, in which the trainer Wootton sued Mr. Sievier owing to allegations in the "Winning Post" that Wootton was a member of a trainers' ring which aimed at running horses to defraud the public, resulted to-day in a verdict for the plaintiff with one farthing damages.

The jury found that the allegations were untrue and were not fair comment, but were not published maliciously.

Judgment was, therefore given for the plaintiff with costs. The witnesses included Lord Derby, Lord Durham and the leading owners and jockeys.

"SARANAC" ENQUIRY.

CHIEF OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Interesting evidence was given at the Marine Court Inquiry, held at the Port Offices to-day, in connection with the stranding of the oil vessel "Saranac" off Point-de-Galle recently. Mr. J. W. Orr, represented the Government, and Mr. Mitchell, of Morgan and Company, appeared on behalf of the Merchant Service Guild and Captain A. E. Burn, the commander of the ship.

Mr. J. W. Orr, in opening the case, said the vessel was seriously damaged. She carried a cargo of kerosine oil. He alleged that the master was mostly to blame.

The first witness was the Chief Officer, Mr. Andrew-Smith, who said that the vessel left New York in April last for Calcutta and that she was then in good order. The crew were 45 hands all told. There was about 6,000 tons of oil on board. On June 5th the vessel arrived at Bizerka. He went off duty at 8 p.m. At 10-30 the Third Officer said they would be aground in ten minutes. He went to the bridge to receive orders. Witness said to the Captain "she will go down in a minute," the Captain replied "Like hell she will." Witness then said, "We are aground" to which the Captain replied "Like hell we are." Witness took sounding and found twenty-one feet of water. Witness then went to the Chief Engineer who asked how the "old man" (meaning the Captain) was. Witness told the Chief Engineer that the Captain was drunk.

Questioned as to his reason for saying this, witness said the Captain smelt strongly of drink. Witness did not report the matter as owners would have dismissed the Captain. Witness said another accident occured off Colombo on May 28. He was not on duty. He heard three distinct bumps. He went to the bridge and found the Captain and Second Officer there. It was raining and he could not see land. He saw a buoy and drew the Captain's attention to it. He went round the tanks and found three damaged. The oil was forced up which meant that the vessel was drawing water. No official report was made to the port authorities in Calcutta.

Asked why he did not report the matter at Bizeka, witness said he did not wish to get the Captain into trouble. On the 5th instant the Captain struck the Third Officer and filthily abused him. An argument ensued and the matter was brought to the notice of the Agents when the whole story came out.

It was suggested in cross-examination that the witness created a lot of trouble. He denied that he was discharged from the S. S. Daylight for disobedience. The new master of the Saranac was Captain McKay. He had words with the wireless operator.

Under further cross-examination the Chief Officer said he did not tell the Captain that the vessel was in danger. He considered it a grave breach of duty for the Captain not to try to steer the vessel off from the harbour.

Did the pilot tell you the Captain was drunk?—Yes, the pilot said the Captain was drunk. He drank off lot of beer and whisky and was incapable of performing his duties.

Further questioned, witness said he would not sail from Calcutta in the same vessel as Captain Burn.

Referring to the incident at the dinner table, witness in reply to Mr. Mitchell denied that he said to the Captain, "Now I have got you. I will see that you don't take the ship out. I have been waiting for this." He had said to the Captain if you are looking for trouble you will get it full and plenty.

Did you say to him: "I will see you walking the streets of Calcutta yet?"—I did not. That is a falsehood.

After further evidence the Court adjourned.

LECTURERS AND POLITICS.

SENATE'S "GRAVE APPREHENSIONS."

PROTEST TO GOVERNMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

The Calcutta University have forwarded through the Governor, the Rector, a long letter under the signature of the Registrar, Mr. M. P. Bruhl, to Mr. H. Sharp, Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Education Department. This is in reply to Mr. Sharp's letter in the matter of the appointment of certain University lecturers.

Replying to the late submission of the Senate's recommendations to the Government of India, the Registrar after referring to certain dates wrote that the procedure adopted was strictly in harmony with what had been followed since 1908. "The Senate submit that there was no irregularity which stood in need of being condoned by the Government of India. They further desire to point out that the procedure which has been hitherto followed and has been recognised by the Government of India is reasonable and eminently practical, and that no ground has been made apparent to justify a departure from that procedure. But before I deal with this matter, it is necessary to point out that the delay which has taken place in communicating the views of the Government to the University has made it impossible for the Senate to apply on this occasion the new procedure mentioned in your letter."

"A NEW POLICY."

Referring to the suggestion about future appointments namely, that the Government of India did not consider it desirable to appoint as University lecturers men who had recently taken a prominent part in political movements, Mr. Bruhl replies: "The Senate desire me to point out that the principle, in the way it has been formulated, indicates the adoption of a new policy by the Government of India, and that before this new policy was promulgated the Senate might well have been afforded an opportunity to express their opinion upon a question so vitally affecting the University, its lecturers and its students. That the principle in question has for the first time been applied by the Government to the case of University lecturers will appear from the following facts.

"Of the three gentlemen whose nominations have not been confirmed by the Government of India on the ground that they have recently taken a prominent part in political movements, one had been previously appointed and reappointed University lecturer with the sanction of Government. Dr. Suhrawardy was nominated for appointment as University lecturer in 1909. The recommendation of the Senate was forwarded in our letter No. 4685 dated June 19th, 1909.

"The appointment was sanctioned by the Government of India for a term of two years in their letter No. 694, dated August 4th 1909. Dr. Suhrawardy was recommended for reappointment by the Senate and this nomination was forwarded in our letter no 764 dated August 1st 1911. Sanction was granted in Government letter No. 11C dated December 2nd, 1911. Consequently when Dr. Suhrawardy was recommended for appointment as a University lecturer in Arabic only a few months later and his name was submitted in our letter to 1229 dated August 23rd 1912, the Senate could not have foreseen that objection would be taken to his appointment on the ground that he had recently taken a prominent part in political movements.

UNIVERSITY NOT CONSULTED.

"In these circumstances, before the new principle was adapted and applied to the University, the Government might well have invited the University to advise them in this matter.

"The Senate feel that it is not quite appropriate to negative their recommendations on a principle which the Government had never applied before to the case of University lecturers. It cannot be urged that there was no time to refer to the Senate. The matter was not treated as urgent by the Government and many months elapsed before the orders of the Government were issued. Apart from these circumstances, the Senate desire me to urge that the principle itself has been formulated with needless generality. The Senate respectfully submit that although taking a prominent part in a political movement would be a disqualification in a lecturer if either the part taken is an improper part or the movement itself is an objectionable movement, yet the mere fact of taking a prominent part (though perfectly honourable) in a political movement (though wholly unobjectionable) ought not to be a ground of disqualification. The Senate entertain grave apprehension that the unqualified adoption of the principle that it is not "desirable to appoint as University lecturers men who have recently taken a prominent part in political, movements" will seriously hamper the action of the University in the appointment of lecturers, and will prejudicially affect in many instances the interests of education by depriving the University of the services of exceptionally competent men.

SCHOLARS ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES.

"The Senate consequently deem it their duty to approach His Excellency the Governor-General in Council with a request to reconsider the matter, and to alter or qualify the decision mentioned in your letter. It ought not to be overlooked in this connection that the University lecturers undertake the instruction of post-graduate students and that the students themselves are young men, at least 21 years old, who are fairly well-educated and may be deemed to possess same judgment and discretion. Whatever restrictions may be considered desirable in the case of teachers in charge of boys in schools or youths just admitted to colleges, similar limitations obviously cannot be reasonably applied to the case of University lecturers appointed to deliver courses of lectures to grown-up graduates. The Senate are not able to discover that any such restriction is applied in British or German universities or that professors or lecturers in those universities are excluded on the ground that they have recently taken a prominent part in political movements.

"Indeed the literal application of the far too comprehensive principle formulated in your letter would lead to the position that a University lecturer cannot be permitted even in times of exceptional ferment and excitement to make strenuous efforts by speeches or by his writings to keep the rising generation of young men on the side of established authority, order and discipline. The Senate feel confident that this could never have been intended by the Government of India."

THE CAWNPORE MOSQUE.

MEMORIAL ADOPTED AT MASS MEETING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAWNPORE, July 24.

A mass meeting of Mahomedans, attended by more than six thousand persons, including mill and factory hands, who absented themselves from their mills for the morning, was held yesterday morning at the Idgah in connection with the demolition of a portion of the Machhli Bazar mosque. The terms of a memorial which is being submitted to the Victory were explained and signatures obtained.

One speaker quoted verses from the Koran showing that the portion demolished was the integral part of the mosque and urged that the agitation should be carried on in a constitutional manner and a loyal spirit.

Another speaker pointed out that far from engineering an agitation, every effort had been made to control the passion of Moslems.

If H. E. the Viceroy refused to interfere, the matter would be carried up to the Secretary of State for India.

The local authorities have intimated that the materials of the demolished portion of the mosque will not be removed till such time as all legal steps have been exhausted.

STUDENT ARRESTED FOR DACOITY.

REFERENCE TO CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Several students of the Madaripur High School have been arrested in connection with a dacoity alleged to have been committed by youths in the vicinity of Madaripur about a couple of months ago.

The arrest was followed by a general scare among the students, about a dozen of whom applied for transfer. In granting transfer certificates to them, the head master is reported to have given to some of them a character to the effect that they were suspected by the police to the connected with dacoities. The matter, it said, has been brought to the notice of the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

HOWRAH SHOOTING CASE.

MILL MANAGER ON TRIAL

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Mr. McGil, manager of the Fort William Flour Mills, Howrah, was placed on Wednesday before the District Magistrate who recorded his statement in connection with a charge of rash and negligent act, thereby causing the death of a railway coolie at the Ramkristopur siding who was shot by the accused.

The rifle and an expended cartridge case have been seized by the police and made exhibits in the case, which is pending at the Howrah Magistrate's court.

NANDGAON CHIEFSHIP.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

Owing to the death, without heirs, of the Feudatory Chief of Nandgaon State in the Central Provinces, the Government of India have sanctioned the selection of Sarvaresar Das, a boy of seven, related to the ruling family by marriage to succeed to the vacant chiefship. Nandgaon State has made a gift of five lakhs to Rajkumar College, Jaipur, to perpetuate the memory of two late Chiefs.

BOREGAON DISASTER.

ASST. STATION MASTER'S TRIAL.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AKOLA, July 24.

The hearing of the case against Sadashiv Manohar Joshi, Assistant Station Master of Boregaon, who is charged under the Indian Railways Act, was concluded, and Major Plowden, District Magistrate, has reserved judgment in the case. On behalf of the defence three of the prosecution witnesses, the Assistant Station-master of Katepurna, Mr. J. C. Barton, District Traffic Superintendent at Bhusaval, and Sorabji, driver of the goods train were re-cross-examined by Mr. Khare, pleader. Mr. Barton in his evidence explained that the Assistant Station Master of Boregaon had many duties and usually he had to work twelve hours a day.

Sorabji was confronted by Mr. Khare with his deposition before Mr. Slaney in the case against Guard Bezonji when the witness stated that the Boregaon signals were lowered for him after his train stopped for about 15 minutes and in his cross-examination before the charge was framed he had stated that he had been held up for 30 minutes before the signals were lowered.

The porter and the muccadum of Boregan station were then examined on behalf of the defence. They stated that the Assistant Station Master had first told them that the goods train was to be taken on the middle line and after some time he told them that the train was cancelled and that the passenger train was expected. The witnesses added that the Assistant Station Master personally set the points for the passenger train. The light engine was in the meantime admitted. Scarcely had it entered the yard when a police constable was seen running towards the station. It was he who informed them of the collison. Before that either of them had not heard any noise or whistle or any light.

Mr. Mote, an engineer in one of the Boregaon factories, was also examined. He said that he had been to the Railway Station on that morning and when the goods train was expected. In the meantime he saw the Assistant Station Master talking to some one at Katepurna on the telephone. He did not hear the conversation, but the accused told him that the goods train was cancelled. He then saw accused going to Katepurna side to set the proper points for the passenger train. He heard the news of the accident from the police and went to the spot. This closed the evidence in the case.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Khare, pleader, further addressed the Court. In addition to what he had already stated before the framing of the charge Mr. Khare said that there was no proof that the train entering the section signal for goods was received by the accused and the signal might have been given by the Katepurna Assistant Station Master and possibly missed by the accused, he having gone out of office at that time for some other work, or all the beats, which constituted the train entering the section signal might not have been given with sufficient pressure and some of the beats might have lapsed and the remaining beats if heard could not have been considered. The prosecution, Mr. Khare stated, had failed to prove that the Boregaon station master had acknowledged a train entering section signal for goods at 4-5 a.m. because the Government expert in handwriting could not say what was possibly hidden by the blot out in the writing in the block register book. The pleader submitted that the way in which the blot happened to be could not cover a letter of the size 5 and the block entry in Katepurna block at 4-40 a.m. was significant. It showed that there was a talk on the machine at that time between Katepurna and Boregaon and Katepurna styled that talk as acknowledgement of the arrival signal. Corresponding to 4-40 Boregaon time was 4-35 and at that time in the Boregaon block book there was an entry of cancellation. The Katepurna's version that the talk had been about the arrival of the goods train at Boregaon was absurd. On the contrary everything tended to show that either through a mistake or an unhappy manipulation of the Katepurna machine the Boregaon man got the beats and his explanation about cancellation was confirmed by the handle going down.

SIR LOUIS DANE.

BOMB STORY NOT CONFIRMED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, July 24.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says that it has received no information confirming the story published by the "Sind Gazette" of the threatened "bombing" of Sir Louis Dane, on his way through France, or of his completing his journey to England by sea instead of overland, at the request of the French Government.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL'S REPORT.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS MADE.

The Report of the Superintendent Reformatory School, Yeravda, for 1912, states that the year opened with 178 boys on the register, of whom 153 were in the Reformatory and 25 were employed on licenses. The number of boys admitted in the course of the year was 35 by magisterial sentences and 2 by transfer from the Yeravda Central Prison, and the number released during the same period was 45; 38 of these latter were released owing to the expiration of the term of their sentences and the remaining 7 by order of Government, five under section 13 (2) of the Reformatory Schools Act for having attained the age of 18 years and two under section 31 (*b*) of the Act on their parents having executed a bond to be responsible for their good behaviour and education. Seven of the licensed juveniles and one of the errand boys trusted for out-door work absconded in the previous year were re-captured by the police and returned to the Reformatory. Three juveniles died of whom one was an inmate of the Reformatory and two were from among the licensed juveniles. The total number of juveniles under detention on the last day of the year under report was thus 164 and 19 of these were out on licenses. Of the 164 boys in the Reformatory on the last day of the year, four under twelve years of age, 20 were under fourteen years, 62 were under sixteen and the remaining 78 were either of or over sixteen years.

Among the 164 boys 81 or nearly 50 per cent. were Hindus; 37 were low caste boys, such as Mahars, Mangs, Dheds, etc.; 33 were Mahomedans; 7 Brahmans and 6 Native Christians The percentage of the two last named classes increased to 4-2 and 3-6 respectively against 3-9 and 2-2 in the preceding year. The 164 juveniles were divided according to their vernaculars as under:—65 Marathis, 38 Gujrathis, 27 Hindustanis, 15 Sindhis, 10 Kanaris, 10 Telugus and 1 Arabic. One hundred and fifty-six of the total number of 164 belonged to the British Territories and the remaining 8 to His Highness the Nizam's State.

The total number of admissions for the year was 35 as stated above; five of them were under twelve years of age, eight were twelve years old, seven thirteen years old, nine fourteen years old and six fifteen years old.

Twenty-seven of them were convicted of theft, four of house-breaking by night, one of lurking house-trespass, two of criminal breach of trust and one stolen property. The value of stolen property was considerable in a few cases, being Rs. 824 in one case, Rs. 382 in another, Rs. 371 in a third and Rs. 165 in a fourth case. It was below Rs. 100 but above Rs. 10 in thirteen other cases and less than Rs. 10 in the remaining eeighteen.

The sentences passed on these 35 newly admitted juveniles were three years' detention in 17 cases, four years' in 9, five years' in 8 and six years' in the remaining one case.

DISCHARGED JUVENILES.

The number of boys discharged during 1912 was 45. Of these 18 had learnt agriculture and gardening, 9 carpentry 9 book-binding and type-setting 4 blacksmith's work and 5 painting. Twenty of the 45 boys having been discharged in the second half of the year the reports regarding their occupation had not become due at the end of the year. Of the remaining 25 about whom reports have been received 11, *i.e.*, nearly 46 per cent are following the trades learnt by them in the Reformatory, 7 are employed as labourers or private servants, 3 are living with their parents, one was reconvicted and 3 could not be traced.

Out of the 116 juveniles that were discharged in the preceding triennium 38 are following the occupations they learnt in the Reformatory 41 are engaged in other industries such as service, cart-driving, field-labour, etc., 5 are living with their parents, 6 are dead and 2 were reconvicted. The remaining 24 remain untraced, the percentage of such boys being 20.7 and that of the boys employed in honest living 74.4.

LICENSED JUVENILES.

Twenty-five boys were serving out on license on the first day of the year and 39 new licenses were issued during the year. Twelve of the licensed boys were released in the course of the year owing to the expiration of their term of detention. The licenses of 23 were cancelled mostly because the conditions of work, such as work for longer hours or at night or two Sundays and holidays, etc., did not suit them and they failed to satisfy their employers. Seven absconded, of whom four were recaptured by the police, two died (one from plague and the other from tuberculosis) and one was convicted under section 411, Indian Penal Code, some stolen property having been found in the room in which he was living. The number of boys remaining on license on 31st December 1912 was 19, of whom five were employed in a metal factory, three in the "Deccan Herald" Press, four in oil or grinding mills, six as gardeners and one as a carpenter. Of these 19, four have been on licence for more than a year and a half, 8 for for over six months and the rest for three months or a little longer.

INDUSTRIES.

The trades taught to the boys in this institution are gardening, carpentery, smith's work, painting and varnishing and book-binding, inoluding typo-setting. The total number of books bound and repaired during the year was 4,202. The number of carriages repaired and done up was 78 and that of other miscellaneous articles manufactured, such as chairs, stools, picture-frames, etc., 54 against 103 and 257 respectively in the preceding year. The gross value of all manufactures for the year was Rs. 3,382-1-3 against Rs. 4,642-0-2 in the year before. There has been a continuous decline in business for two successive years from Rs. 5,469-2-2 in 1910 to Rs. 4,642-0-2 in 1911 and Rs. 3,382-1-3, in 1912. This decline is not peculiar to this institution, but is the result of a general slackness all over Poona.

EDUCATION.

The school was examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona, on the 16th August last and the result on the whole pronounced by him was very fair. The Gujarati classes were for a second time found weak and their result affected the general results of the school adversely. Out of the 70 pupils examined in standards I to V 51, i.e., 66.2 per cent. passed in all heads and in the Infant Standard allthe 22 pupils presented satisfied the examiner.

Nine candidates were presented for the First Grade Art Examination and six of them passed fully and were awarded the certificate. Two of the candidates were also to appear for the Second Grade Art Certificate but as both the examinations were held together on the same day and at the same time they could not do so.

On Saturday afternoons there are readings from the Hindu and Mahomedan sacred books with short addresses sometimes on the principal virtues and the necessity of good conduct.

HAJ PILGRIMS.

VIEWS OF RANGOON ASSOCIATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 24.

The President of the Muslim Association, Rangoon, has addressed the Secretary to the Burma Government a lengthy communication on the contemplated scheme to meet the question regarding destitute pilgrims in Jeddah as proposed by the Government of Bombay.

Briefly the Association's suggestions are as follows:—(*a*) There could be fixed maximum and minimum rates of passage during the pilgrim seasons, only, with competition in steamer services. (*b*) No monopoly should be given to any company. (c) Licenses on the line are to be issued to shipping companies during the pilgrim season with conditions of provision of comparative comfort and accommodation. (*d*) Uniform rates should rule throughout the pilgrim season and the rates to be fixed on the basis of ruling rates on other routes. The Association would suggest Rs. 100 as the maximum and 80 as the minimum rates of return tickets to Jeddah from Bombay during the pilgrim season and subject to the improved comfort, accommodation, and better treatment of pilgrims. (f) Compulsory return tickets to be confined to pilgrim season for deck passengers only, subject to simpler and modified methods refund at Jeddah and Bombay for unused return tickets. (*g*) Return tickets should be available for longer period than the one proposed. (*h*) There should be no compulsory return tickets in cases of first and second class passengers to Hedjaz.

The Association has requested His Honour Sir George Shaw to consider these suggestions and forward copies of the same to the Government of India and to the Bombay Government for their kind and favourable consideration.

BUILDING FATALITY.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT EXTENSION COLLAPSES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 24.

A sad accident occurred yesterday during the building operations at the Calcutta High Court. The top storey suddenly collapsed and the masons working on the building were thrown on the street pavement, one of the men gripped the roof of an adjoining house and escaped injury while eight were buried under the debris. These were dug out, but one died on the way to the hospital while a second succumbed to his injuries within an hour of his admission to the Medical College Hospital.

CENTRAL SCHOOL FOR MOSLEM GIRLS,

FIRST IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, July 24.

The Hon. Mr. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, presided at the opening ceremony of the first Zenana Central School in the Bombay Presidency for Mahomedan girls.

The Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin opened the proceedings by giving a short description of the school. He said it was an ever-growing complaint of the Mahomedan community that there was no institution in this Presidency for training Mahomedan mistresses for Urdu girls' schools, and although they were yet far off from such an institution they were very thankful to Government for granting them the Central School in order to prepare Mahomedan girls for the Training College. The fact that the Director of Public Instruction had come to open the school showed the warm sympathy of Government with the education of the Mahomedan community.

Mr. Sharp gave some statistics to prove that the attendance of Mahomedan boys in primary schools had risen from twenty thousand to thirty-two thousand in the last 6 years in the Central Division. There was a corresponding increase in the attendance of girls. But when the number of girls had increased it was necessary to increase the number of qualified mistresses. For that reason Government had resolved to establish a Central School where Mahomedan girls would be prepared for the teaching profession. He said it would be a strict Purdah school and its management would be in Purdah hands, therefore that would be his first and last visit to that institution. However he wished every success to the movement.

Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Gholam Hussain, Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, the Chief Kazi of Bombay, and all the leading Mahomedan citizens of Poona.

BURMA NEWS.

L. G.S' TOUR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 24.

The Weekly Crop Report states that an outbreak of Rinderpest is reported in Prome, but as a whole the stock is healthy and sufficient for agricultural requirements.

On the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Mandalay on Tuseday afternoon, the local volunteers paraded on the occasion of the presentation of the Long Service and Good Conduct medals to the following volunteers who were personally decorated by Sir George and congratulated on receipt of the coveted medals:—Colour Sergeant Instructor F. Mitchell, Sergeants A. W. Seth and G. F. Edon, and Volunteers E. J. McIntyre, and A. McIntyre, and Corporal W. M. McIntyre, the last four belonging to "B" Company at Mandalay.

Sir George, accompanied by Miss Shaw and Staff left for Sagaing by the R. I. M. S. Sladen for their riverine tour in the course of which Sagaing, Myingyan, Pakkoku, Pagan, Myaunghla, Minbu, Magwe, Thayetmyo, Henzada, and Manbin will be visited.

INDIAN AVIATION SCHOOL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 24.

It is understood that the Secretary of State has accepted the scheme for the establishment of a school of aeronautics in India and details of its organisation will be settled without delay. The school will be established at Sitapur and the building operations will now be taken in hand.

There are at present four officers of the Indian Army who are undergoing special training at home in aviation, and they will return to India in the beginning of autumn to take up their duties at Sitapur.

It is understood that Captain S. D. Massy, 29th Punjabis, will be the commandant of the school and Captains Hoare, Reilly and Newall will be appointed instructors.

A budget provision of 2.33 lakhs is made for the school and the amount, though small, will be sufficient for the opening of the school.

OFFICIAL ITEMS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 24.

Mr. Macworth Young, I.C.S., will be confirmed as Under-Secretary to the Punjab Government in place of Mr. Darling, who is at home on leave.

Mr. H. H. Doyly, Deputy Superintendent of the Andamans, will probably retire from the service on the completion of his leave.

PERAMBUR WORKSHOPS.

200 EMPLOYEES DISMISSED.

STRIKE IMPENDING.

(From our Correspondent.)

PERAMBUR, July 24.

The Agent of the Madras Railway has to-day dismissed two hundred employees at the Perambur Workshops who are all members of the A. S. R. S. They have been told to go to the Society for new appointments. These men were all reinstated after the recent strike and now for apparently no other reason than to bring the A. S. R. S. into discredit have been dismissed. The Agent's action in this respect has caused extreme annoyance to seven thousand members employed at Perambur and it is probable that the whole number will be out on strike within the next twenty-four hours. The trustees have already sanctioned a second strike on the Madras Railway, but the order has not yet been communicated

CHARGE AGAINST CONTRACTOR.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON P. W. D.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 23.

The hearing of the case against Mr. Jones was continued to-day in the Allahabad High Court.

After a number of witnesses had given evidence, the Chief Justice questioned the accused, who stated that he sold the trees for Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 429 and not for Rs. 4,755 and Rs. 625 as stated by the witnesses. His explanation as to why Pir Bux and the other witnesses said so was because they were put up and were all relatives or friends and residents of the same place. Besides, the accused said, Pir Bux had out down more trees than he should have and that he mentioned the higher figure to cover his own faults. The accused admitted that the ledger produced was his and that a few pages had been added, but said that the accounts were the same.

Summing up, arguments and judgment will be given to-morrow.

BREACH OF TRUST.

EUROPEAN AUCTIONEER. FOUND GUILTY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

The trial of Mr. Jones in the Allahabad High Court concluded to-day.

Mr. Wallach, Government Advocate, addressed the jury for the Crown and submitted that it was clearly proved that the accused had committed criminal breach of trust in respect of two sums of money.

Mr. Ross Alston replied on behalf of the accused.

The Chief Justice summed up and the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the accused on both charges, by a majority of eight to one.

Sentence will be delivered to-morrow.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 24.

Captain R. F. Ewart, Indian Army, is to be Supply and Transport Officer 4th Class.

Captains G. C. C. Clarke and G. Pearse, Indian Army, are to be Supply and Transport Officers, 4th Class.

The following changes are made in the programme of reliefs during the ensuing season:—

INDIAN CAVALRY.—2nd Lancers from Saugor to Delhi; 4th Cavalry from Fyzabad to Bareilly; 11th Lancers from Delhi to Saugor; 12th Cavalry from Allahabad to Fyzabad; 16th Cavalry to stand fast at Lucknow; 17th Cavalry from Bareilly to Allahabad; 23rd Cavalry from Quetta to Lahore Cantonment; 28th Light Cavalrd from Multan to Quetta; 37th Lancers from Lahore Cantonment to Multan.

INDIAN INFANTRY.—30th Punjabis from Jhansi to Delhi; 33rd Punjabis from Delhi to Bannu.

The designation of the "West Ridge Barracks" at Rawalpindi has been altered to "Roberts Barracks." —

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 24.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 19th July, 1913, stood at894 against 1,113 cases. Bombay Presidency had 138, Madras 30, Bengal 8, Bihar 263, United Provinces 277, Punjab 36, Burma 78, Mysore 81, and Hyderabad 2.

The District Traffic Manager, Jodhpur Bikaner Railway, wired yesterday:—Owing to canal breaches the line was washed away in two places between Mirpurkhas and Bulghai in the Sindh Section of this Railway on the 21st instant. Transhipment of passengers and mails has been arranged since yesterday. It is hoped that the through communication will be restored within three days.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

IMPROVED TEACHING STAFF TO BE PROVIDED.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Bombay Government:—The Governor in Council has for some time past had under consideration the question of improving the teaching, and of raising the standard of the teaching staff of the Grant Medical College. He considers that the present arrangements governing the appointment of honorary medical officers at the J. J. Hospital and of paid minor professors, lecturers and tutors at the Grant Medical College are defective both on the score of lack of uniformity and because, in some cases, they are likely to operate to the detriment of the institutions concerned by preventing the selection for these posts of the persons for the time being best fitted to fill them to advantage. In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the following rules are therefore issued to govern appointment to these posts in future.

HONORARY MEDICAL OFFICERS.—The scheme for the appointment of honorary medical officers was introduced at the Grant Medical College and the J. J. Hospital in 1888. According to the orders then issued the appointments of honorary physicians and surgeons were to be made for life and those of honorary assistant physicians and surgeons for periods of one year. Modified orders regarding their tenure were issued from time to time, but by the orders issued in 1908 the full term of appointment was limited to four years, being two years as honorary assistant physician or surgeon and two years as honorary physician or surgeon. Except as regards Dr. N. F. Surveyor and Mr. K. M. Dubash, in respect of whose appointments no limit of time has been fixed, the tenure of appointment of honorary medical officers at the J. J. Hospital will in future be for one year. These officers will be eligible for re-appointment, provided that no officer shall hold the same appointment for more than two consecutive years.

MINOR PROFESSORS.—There are at present four minor professorships at the Grant Medical College carrying an allowance of Rs. 200 a month each. No conditions are at present attached to the tenure of these appointments. In future they will be tenable for one year only, the term being extended by Government from year to year if in their opinion this should appear desirable.

LECTURERS.—The lecturers are also *ex-officio* surgeons or physicians in the J. J. Hospital for the particular subject which they teach at the Grant Medical College. The posts are half-time non-pensionable appointments, and the term in each case is five years, extensible by periods of one year each up to a maximum of ten years subject to approved service. These appointments should also be made tenable for one year, the term being extended from year to year at the discretion of Government. These orders will be brought into force in the case of the present incumbents after their current term of appointment has expired.

TUTORS.—The tenure of tutorships is at present fixed for one year, re-appointments not being made beyond a total period of five years without express sanction. The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the appointments should continue to be made for a period of one year as hitherto, the term being extensible from year to year if considered desirable.

FELLOWSHIPS.—The objects of these fellowships are to encourage, after graduation, further study in professional subjects and to assist graduates to proceed to higher degrees. They are held subject to conditions of regular attendance, good conduct and satisfactory progress. They are tenable for one calendar year, but the term can, subject to the Surgeon General's approval, be extended by the Principal of the College to a total period of four years by extensions of one year each. Having regard to the special character of these posts, the present orders regarding them should stand.

£20,000 DIAMOND ROBBERY.

ARREST AND CONFESSION.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wired on June 23:—

The sensational £20,000 diamond robbery from a firm of New York jewellers last Friday night had a sequel to-day with the finding of the gems by detectives in a railway luggage room, and the arrest and confession of William Beck, a repairing clerk employed in the jeweller's. From the first the police suspected that the robbery was an "inside job," and, working on those lines, they carefully examined every member of the firm. Last Monday young Beck underwent a severe two hours' questioning in the police headquarters. At the conclusion, although he was not under arrest, he made a daring leap out of an open window to the street, many feet below, and escaped.

Since then every effort has been made to arrest him but until to-day he successfully eluded capture. The finding of the gems in the dingy parcels-room of the railway station came as a great surprise to the detectives, who had been ordered to make a thorough search of every station in the city. The bag was deposited by Beck in the parcels-room two hours after the robbery, on Friday night, and had been there ever since, awaiting the time when the hue-and-cry for the jewels had blown over. Beck made a full confession when arrested, and assumed full responsibility for the theft.

CHEPSTOW CASTLE STORMED.

TRYING TO BE "DEAD" IN A CLUMP OF NETTLES.

"IVANHOE" FILMED WITH STRANGE CRIES.

High up on the battlements of Chepstow Castle, with my feet dangling into space a sheer drop of 100 feet down to the Wye, I heard the cries of the men-at-arms and the clash of steel writes the Chepstow correspondent of the "Daily News." They were storming the gate, and here in the courtyard Reginald Front de Boeuf and Brian de Bois Guilbert were calling their men from the battlements.

The sun-shone on the steel of their helmets and arms and the red cross showed boldly on their long white cloaks. A score of knights pressed through the narrow gate, and behind them crowded a hundred men-at-arms.

"Varlets and dogs," cried Front de Bœuf. "Out to the gate with you and die there if you can do no better."

"Remember to lie still when you are dead," cried another voice.

An hour ago I saw them from my high perch stealing along a narrow lane among the trees, a hundred bowmen clad in Lincoln green, with hoods on their heads and bows in hand, led by a score of knights.

"Who leads?" I asked, and the voice of Rebecca the Jewess answered, "A knight clad in sable armour."

They reached the gate, and Front de Bœuf's men were there to meet them. The pikes and axes of the attackers crashed on the great door. A score were "killed" with arrows from the wall and pike thrusts. A "corpse" went rolling twenty yards down the steep slope toward the moat into a clump of stinging nettles. Again I heard the voice: "Lie still when you are dead.

"Shout, 'Down with our enemies!' or 'Long live the Imperial Film Company!' or any other jolly old thing you want to shout," were the instructions given to the warriors, and they obeyed with gusto. They pulled down the piles and palisades, they hewed down the barriers with axes. The outer barrier of the Barbican was taken. A long shrill whistle blew. It was over.

In a few weeks everyone will be able to see "Ivanhoe" on the screen and when the last scene has been shown there will appear a motto: "Imperial Film Company." Meanwhile I hear Ivanhoe order a glass of cider.

SON'S TERRIBLE CRIME.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," wired on June 27:—

A small commune near Creil has been the scene of a savage crime. A man, an alleged drunkard and idler, it is true, but, nevertheless, father of a family of five children, has been murdered by his son and wife. The man was a workman, and lived with his family at Villiers Saint Paul. His eldest son was 19. He had four other children. Two daughters, still under age, had left their home because of the alleged cruelty and bad conduct of their father. He drank heavily, worked little, and terrorised his wife and children. His wife and eldest son seem to have come to the conclusion between them that it was best to "suppress" him. The son bought a revolver and twenyt-five cartridges. He was prepared to "finish his father off" on the occasion of the first fresh quarrel.

The occasion was not long in coming. The father returned in a bad humour at eight o'clock in the evening, and the quarrel began, as it had done often before, over some trifle. The father threatened to punch the head of his son, and the latter thereupon drew his weapon and discharged six shots at him. The mother ran out of the house, and the wounded man dragged himself into the bed-room. The son walked out of the house, and said to his mother. "He is done for now." That instant the man inside was heard to groan. "He is not dead at all, go and finish him," said the mother. The son went into the room and found his father trying to get into the bed, and groaning and bleeding from his wounds. He took good aim this time at his father, fired two shots, and killed him! An hour later mother and son made up their minds to go and inform the police. The next morning one of her daughters, aged 17, who had left her home, came to see the mother in prison. The mother made no secret of the story. She told in the presence of the gendarmes how it had been agreed some days before between her and her eldest son to kill her husband, who had become a terror to them all.

Maharaja Sir Kishen Prashad, ex-Prime Minister of Hyderabad, who is on a visit to the Punjab in connection with his daughter's marriage to a Lahore Khetri boy, is being lionised by the local Khetris. At a garden party given by the Hon. Ram Saran Das the Maharaja said that for the last two hundred years no member of his family had visited their ancestral home. His family was connected with that of Raja Todar Mal, who was a native of Lahore. About current topics the Maharaja said among many instructions given him by the late Nizam one was to regard Hindus and Mahomedans with the same eye. The Maharaja is donating liberally to local institutions.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir Charles Stewart Wilson who is now at home on leave, has been permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service.

The "Pioneer" hears from Home that Messrs Lutyens and Baker, Delhi Architects, will arrive in India in November.

The Executive Committee of the Punjab Moslem League has passed a resolution protesting against the South African Immigration Act.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has invited the Government's attention to Sir John Benton's lecture in London on irrigation wherein a warning was given that by waiting too long Sind might be ruined.

It is understood that Mr. B. K. Finnimore, Secretary, Public Works Department, Bengal, will relieve Mr. C. H. Bompas of his duties as President of the Calcutta Improvement Trust when the latter goes on leave.

Intimation has been received by the last mail that the Royal Currency Commission examined Mr. B. N. Mitra, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India during mail week. He may be expected to leave London by the end of this month.

Karachi has been swamped by a downpour of eight inches of rain within 36 hours. The whole of Sind has similarly experienced an exceptionally heavy rainfall. The railway has been breached though not seriously, and railway communications are temporarily interrupted.

The twenty-ninth anniversary meeting of the death of Kristodas Pal was held at Calcutta yesterday afternoon. Dr. Rashbehari Ghose presided. He said that Kristodas showed that political controversies might be carried on without bitterness. Babu Ambica Churn Mazumder and Mr. Graham were among other speakers.

The Conference arranged by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce of non-official gentlemen and Railway, Port and Municipal authorities, to consider the proposed Government Commission to investigate the development of Calcutta port and transport facilities will be held on August 8th, Mr. J. C. Shorrock presiding.

The Government of India have decided not to make any reduction in the telegram charges between India and the Persian Gulf on the ground that any reduction in Indian rates would be of little advantage without a corresponding reduction in Persian rates and that in view of the state of Persian finances a reduction in Persian rates is improbable.

The Government of India are consulting the Chambers of Commerce as to a proposal to issue regulations with a view to discouraging the production in India of leather adulterated with barium sulphate or marium compounds and for preventing its exportation from India. Such adulteration has been found to render leather injurious for human wear.

Mr. F. C. E. Thompson, an old resident of Calcutta, died suddenly on Tuesday evening of heart failure. He was well known in Masonic and other circles in Calcutta being a Past Master of Lodge "Thomas Jones' Mark Lodge," Sandeman, Star, Veritas and a past Principal of Royal Arch Chapter "Unity" of which he was a founder. He was also a member of the Grand Lodge of Bengal having held the office of District Grand Organist.

"SUN-POWER" ENGINE.

EGYPTIAN IRRIGATION.

A message from Cairo states that the "sun-power" pumping plant, invented by Mr. Frank Shuman, which was recently installed in Egypt, has just been inspected by Field-Marshal Viscount Kitchener, who was much interested in the plant. This invention has been applied to pumping operations, and is capable of pumping 3,000 gallons of water per minute to a height of 33ft.

The principle of this latest system of power production, is simple, the heat of the sun being used to raise steam in a specially constructed "boiler," which steam drives a low-pressure engine. There is a series of generators, each consisting of a flat sheet-iron box, 3ft, square, with plates only 1in. apart, and covered by two sheets of glass an inch apart. The boxes are massed together over a space of 5,000 square feet, and have a heat-collecting area of about 10,300 square feet. This area is made up of twenty-six rows of boxes, each row containing twenty-two single units. Each box, which is painted with a dull-black composition that does not reflect more than 6 per cent. of the sun's rays rests upon a layer of non-conducting material. The resulting insulation is so good that, if desired, a temperature of over 400deg. Fahr. can be obtained in the boxes.

The boxes are placed on trestles, and can be set at angles to suit the sun, whilst, mirrors are used to direct additional sunlight on to the "boilers." On one side of each box is a pipe, through which water can be admitted, and on the other side is a pipe for taking away the steam generated. The steam-pipes from the various boxes are connected together so that they discharge into a large pipe, 8in in diameter, which conveys the steam to the engine. The latter is a low-pressure machine, designed specially to reduce heat losses to a minimum. It is provided with a tubular surface type condenser, which type is essential, as only distilled water can be used practically in the generators.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BIGAMY BY A KUNBI WIFE.

CUSTOM v. LAW.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

EMPEROR v. GODI AND ANOTHER.

Their Lordships disposed of the appeal of Godi, wife of Tanaji, (20) and Kedu (38) against the order of the Additional Sessions Judge of Nasik, sentencing them to two months' rigorous imprisonment under section 498, of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. R. R. Desai, pleader, appeared for the appellants, and Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

The offence under section 498 consisted in the first accused marrying the second accused in the life time of her first husband. All the parties are Deccani Kunbis. Both the accused admitted the second marriage, but the defence put forward was that the complainant had turned out of his house his wife and refused to maintain her. After living for some years with her mother she with some friends went to the complainant and asked him to take her back, but the complainant refused to do so and said he did not care what became of her; she then sent him a registered notice, stating that after driving her away he had married another woman whose husband was alive, that she was willing to live with him but if he did not want her he should inform her within eight days and if he failed to do so she would marry another husband. The complainant did not accept the notice and she married again according to the custom of the caste which would allow such a step after the complainant's refusal of the notice.

CUSTOM OF THE CASTE.

The assessors declared the accused not guilty. The Sessions judge found that there was a custom among the accused's caste whereby a woman might remarry in the lifetime of her husband without a divorce in the circumstances alleged in the case. But he held that such a caste custom was invalid because it was entirely opposed to the spirit of Hindu Law. Following the decision in the case reported in I. L. R. Bom, 347 he said that the courts would not recognise the authority of a caste to declare a marriage void to give permission to a woman to remarry.

Mr. Ratanji contended that according to the custom of the caste the circumstances found amounted to a divorce and the appellants were at liberty to contract a fresh marriage.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Batchelor remarked that it meant that the caste did not disapprove of such marriage. The Voghan caste did not disapprove of theft as well; it can not therefore be said that it is no offence.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Batchelor, passing the order of the court, said that the facts of the case being undisputed, the only question before the court was whether under the circumstances of the case the woman was justified in marrying again. That raised the question whether her marriage with her first husband was legally dissolved. The only authority for saying that the marriage was dissolved was the custom of the caste under which the husband's omission to give reply to the woman's notice would be accepted as tantamount to a dissolution of the marriage. But as the Sessions judge had pertinently observed there could not be no appeal to the custom of the caste in such matters. The conviction was therefore confirmed but their Lordships reduced the sentence on both the accused under the circumstances of the case, to the term already undergone by them.

ASSAULT ON A WIFE.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

IMPERATOR VS. MARUTI.

This was a case from Khandesh in which the accused was found guilty under Section 307, I. P. C. of simple hurt and sentenced to twenty days' simple imprisonment by the Sessions Judge. The Government of Bombay appealed to the High Court on the ground that the case did not fall under Section 307, I. P. C. but it fell under Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code, as the accused struck his wife on the neck with an axe, and therefore it was hurt with dangerous weapon.

Their Lordships held that the accused struck his wife with the axe, and the result of the blow was that she was severely hurt. This action did not amount in law to simple hurt within the meaning of Section 307 of I. P. C. It appeared to their Lordships that Section 324 ought to have been applied to the present case. The scope and meaning of Section 324 I. P. C. were fully discussed by the High Court in 4 Bom. High Court Reports page 17. Their Lordships reversed the conviction under Section 307, and the accused was convicted under Section 324 I. P. C. and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

BELGAUM BANDSTAND AFFRAY.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

A. L. DESOUZA v. LUIS PINHEIRO.

One A. L. DeSouza, a clerk residing at Church-Street, Belgaum, presented a complaint before Lieutenant-Colonel F. Campbell, Cantonment Magistrate Belgaum charging Luis Pinheiro and three others with having assaulted him.

The petitioner stated that while he and his companions were seated listening to the Band of the 81st Pioneers at 9 p.m. on the 5th March, Pinheiro gave him a kick. DeSouza says as this assault was an unprovoked one he got up and struck Pinheiro with a cane. The other accused then rushed at DeSouza and attacked him with a bamboo stick and a walking stick. The fourth accused is said to have used a branch of a poisonous shrub known as the "cavalia-mari" in assaulting DeSouza. As a result of the hammering and kicking administered to DeSouza he was taken to the Cantonment Hospital for treatment.

Col. Campbell found Luis Pinheiro guilty and directed him to execute a bond for Rs. 25, with one surety for Rs. 25 for six months. He was further ordered to appear and receive sentence when called upon and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour.

The other three accused were acquitted.

Col. Campbell also found DeSouza, guilty of committing an affray and passed an ordop in the same terms as that passed in Pinheiro's case.

Mr. A. N. Desai appeared yesterday before their Lordships and presented a petition of revision of the sentence passed on his client DeSouza, and further prayed that the order acquitting the three accused may be set aside. With regard to the order passed against DeSouza, it was contended by Mr. Desai that his client had struck Pinheiro in self-defence and was justified in doing so.

The Court observed that Col. Campbell's order appeared to be a sound one and rejected the petition.

BREACH OF CONTRACT OF SERVICE.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

IMPERATOR *vs.* SHIVA KHANDU AND PADYA GANU.

This was a review application in which there was a summary trial, held by the first class Magistrate of Bandra, Mr. G. R. Dabolkar, under the Workman's breach of Contract Act XIII of 1859.

In this case the accused No. 1 was directed to go to work and perform his contract, but he refused to do so, alleging that the contract was for the payment of Rs. 40 per month, but instead of that he was paid Rs. 30. As Rs. 10 were not paid he did not go to work. He was now working under his former master. The magistrate held that the accused was telling a lie, and for his disobedience he was ordered to suffer 15 days imprisonment with hard labour.

The accused No. 2 was directed to go to work on 11-1-13, but he also refused to do the work according to the written agreement as he was not fully paid. For the breach of contract he was also held guilty by the Magistrate under Act, XIII of 1859 Section 2, and sentenced to suffer imprisonment for 8 days.

Their Lordships said that it might fairly be assumed that Section 2 of Act XIII of 1859, regarding the breach or contract of service did not apply to the case. The summary trial was unauthorized under I. L. R. 33 Bom. page 22-25. For this reason. the convictions and sentences were set aside. The case was not one in which further proceedings, Their Lordships added, might be undertaken.

"BRUTAL ASSAULT" ON A WOMAN.

RETIRED POLICE OFFICER'S CRIME.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

EMPEROR v. KANU.

Their Lordships disposed of the reference made by the District Magistrate of Thana, in the matter of the sentence of imprisonment till the rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 5 under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code passed on Kanu Bhavani Masurker of Shakpur, by the second class Magistrate of Shahpur.

Mr. B. V. Vidwans, pleader, appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader appeared in support of the reference.

It is said that there was some row between the accused and one Bhagirthibai, a widow, about the accused beating her cow and the accused then gave the woman some blows with a bamboo. Her arm was fractured and she was in hospital for six weeks.

The District Magistrate in his reference said that the record disclosed a most brutal assault on a middle aged woman. The reasons the Magistrate gave for the extraordinary leniency were the accused's age and rank. Even granted that such considerations should be given weight in awarding sentence, it could not be truthfully said that those considerations existed in the present case. The accused's age was given as 59 and his rank was that of a retired third class constable.

Their Lordships enhanced the sentence to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISMISSAL OF COMPLAINT FOR NON-APPEARANCE.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

MANCHERSHAH COWASJI v. MEHERWAN B. IRANI.

Mr. G. N. Thakore presented an application on behalf of Manchershah Cowasji Dubash for the revision of the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, acquitting one Meherwan B. Irani who was charged by the applicant of assault under Section 352 of the Indian Penal Code.

It was said on behalf of the applicant that on 19th April last he was assaulted by the opponent in the Maidania. His right arm was dislocated and serious injury was caused to his bladder. The petitioner then lodged a complaint against the opponent in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. On 16th May, for which day the case was fixed, the petitioner was present in the court room from 10-30 a.m., but had just before court time, gone to the first floor of the court building to ease himself, the injury to the petitioner's bladder requiring him to do so more frequently than before. On the case being called out the petitioner's pleader mentioned the circumstance to the court, but the court proceeded to acquit the accused under Section 247, C. P. C. On 20th May the petitioner lodged a fresh complaint, but the magistrate refused to issue process on the same facts.

It was urged on behalf of the petitioner that as he was in the court building before 11-30 a.m., when the case was called on, the magistrate had no power to acquit the opponent. The magistrate ought to have waited for a few minutes as he was informed of the cause of the delay.

Their Lordships refused to admit the application.

CATTLE POISONING FOR SKINS.

SENTENCE ENHANCED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

EMPEROR v. BAYAJI.

Their Lordships disposed of the reference made by the District Magistrate of Nasik in the matter of the sentence of 20 day's rigorous inprisonment and a fine of Rs. 15 under section 429 and 511, of the Indian Penal Code on Bayaji, a Mang, working as Mahar, by Mr. Polins, second class Magistrate of Kalwan.

Mr. Bhedgaumkar appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader, appeared in support of the reference.

The accused was convicted of attempting to kill a bullock of one Kalu Mohan Patil by poisoning in order to have the skin of it as his perquisite for his Hakdari.

The District Magistrate, in his reference, said, that it was a typical case of cattle poisoning for the sake of the skins. There were several other cases of cattle poisoning in the village and the accused had long been suspected, but not actually caught before. A very heavy sentence was necessary in such a case in order to portect the public.

It was contended on behalf of the accused that the bullock was saved and now that the accused had come out from jail he should not be sent back.

Their Lordships agreed with the District Magistrate's view and sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

WIDOW'S CLAIM.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

ADITRAI v. NAGINDAS AND ORS.

In this suit his Lordship passed a decree yesterday by consent. It was declared that the plaintiff was entitled to the Port Trust Bond of Rs. 500, as the widow of Ishwarlal. The amounts deposited with the Bank of India and with the 2nd defendant were declared to belong to the plaintiff and the same were ordered to be handed over to the plaintiff. The 1st defendant was ordered to pay plaintiff costs. His Lordship made the 2nd defendant bear his own costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Kanga and Sayani.

Attorneys for the defendants: Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchhoddas and Messrs. Motichand and Devidas.

ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

EMPEROR v. VITHAL FULSING.

This was a reference by the District Magistrate of West Khandesh. The charge against the accused was under section 354, I. P. C., for assaulting a woman in order to outrage her modesty. The sentence given by the second class Magistrate was five day's simple imprisonment.

Their Lordships held that the modesty of the woman would have been outraged but for the intervention of the police. If the offence would have been committed it would have amounted to rape. But that was not the question before their Lordships. Their Lordships sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

AN AWARD CHALLENGED.

FALSE STATEMENTS IN AFFIDAVIT.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

HOOKUMCHAND SAROOPCHAND v. HARMANBUX SHIVJIRAM AND OTHERS.

This was a motion on behalf of the second defendant in this suit, Ramcoover Harmanbux, for an order setting aside an award made by Mr. H. P. Mody, an Advocate of the High Court and for consequential relief.

The award of Mr. Mody which was sought to be set aside came to be made under the following circumstances. The plaintiffs were a firm of merchants carrying on the business of bankers and commission agents at Indore. The defendants were Bombay merchants and brokers. The plaintiffs had on various occasions bought opium and cotton on behalf of the defendants and had also lent monies to the defendants and they filed a suit in 1910 to recover from the defendants Rs. 5,100 being the balance due to the plaintiffs by the defendants on the accounts, which the plaintiffs subm itted had been adjusted and signed by the defendants.

The defendants, in that suit, denied the adjustment pleaded by the plaintiffs. They also pleaded that some of the transactions between the plaintiffs and the defendants were wagering transactions and they prayed that an account should be taken *de novo*. On such accounts being taken, they submitted, that the plaintiffs would be found indebted to them. The defendants also further raised other defences as to jurisdiction and limitation.

The suit came in for hearing before his Lordship in 1911 and in 1912, and after issues had been framed and some evidence recorded it was by consent referred to the sole arbitration of Mr. H. P. Mody on 5th March 1912, both parties consenting to give up all their legal contentions. Mr. Mody published his award on the 25th June 1913 and he awarded the plaintiffs Rs. 5,411-1-0 with costs.

The 2nd defendant and his attorney had in their affidavits put forward a large number of objections to the award. First, they contended that the arbitrator had wrongly admitted in evidence various adjustments, when it was distinctly understood at the time of the reference that all the adjustments were to be given a go-bye and the object of the reference was to get at the rightness of the accounts, as a whole. The arbitrator had admitted these adjustments in spite of the most strenuous objections by the 2nd defendant's attorney. Secondly, the arbitrator had failed to differentiate the various objections and surcharges and to give his reasons for disallowing the same. Thirdly, the arbitrator had admitted documentary and oral evidence which ought not to have been allowed. The arbitrator had refused to note the objection taken to such evidence and had not allowed the 2nd defendant's attorney to freely cross-examine the witnesses on some points. Fourthly, the arbitrator had wrongly shut out certain evidence offered by the 2nd defendant to meet the evidence of the plaintiffs. Fifthly, one of the defendant's contentions in the suit was that plaintiffs, as agents, could not make any secret profits. The arbitrator had said that he could not understand the transactions between the plaintiffs and the defendants and was not sure on this point. He was then asked to take the Court's opinion on the point. But he then led 2nd defendant's attorney to believe that he agreed with him on the point and thus the matter was not referred to the Court's opinion. The 2nd defendant said that this misleading attitude of the arbitrator and his admitted inability to understand the transactions had seriously prejudiced the 2nd defendant. It was submitted that the award was on its face uncertain and, in certain points, opposed to every principle of law and, in view of its uninforming character, apparent, illegality, the lightness with which some evidence was allowed and other evidence shut out, and the apparently misleading attitude of the arbitrator, the same should be set aside.

Hon. Mr. Setalvad with Mr. Davar appeared in support of the notice of motion.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. Kanga appeared to show cause.

Mr. Setalvad said that he relied on sections 14 and 15 of the 2nd schedule to the Civil Procedure Code. Mr. Mody had brushed aside all their objections and surcharges and had written no judgment. He charged the arbitrator with legal misconduct under schedule (a), section 15. Mr. Setalvad then read the affidavits, read out extracts from the notes of the arbitrator, and explained at length and in detail the various grounds on which he challenged the award.

Mr. Wadia was not called upon to reply.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that the award had been challenged on four grounds. He could not find any misconduct in the grounds alleged. The arbitrator's notes showed that he was fully alive to his duty. His Lordship saw no objection to an adjustment being admitted when there was no question of limitation. His Lordship discharged the notice of motion with costs.

Mr. Wadia: As my learned friend has abandoned nearly ten grounds of misconduct it is scandalous to allow them to remain on record.

Per curiam: I do not think Mr. Mody is so thin-skinned as all that.

Mr. Wadia: Para. 21 of the 2nd defendant's affidavit ought to be ordered to be expunged.

Mr. Setalvad: A statement may be untrue and may not be relevant, but it is not therefore scandalous. If there is any innuendo I withdraw it. But these are statements of fact and I have evidence to prove them.

Mr. Mody, the arbitrator, Mr. Mehta, and Motichand, 2nd defendant's attorney, were then examined with reference to the truth of the statements of fact made in the affidavit of the 2nd defendant and confirmed in the affidavit of Mr. Motichand.

His Lordship: I am regretfully forced to the conclusion that material statements of fact in the 2nd defendant's affidavit, which are confirmed in the affidavit of his attorney are false. In para. 21 of the affidavit of the 2nd defendant, who does not know English and is not primarily responsible for the language used, he is made to say very positively that the application to enable the deceased party's heirs to be brought on record, was made to Mr. Mody and was refused by him. He is further made to say that Mr. Mody even refused to take a note of this application. The whole of this para. is confirmed by Mr. Motichand in his affidavit. It is clear that the object of this false statement which was to make it the basis of an insinuation from which Mr. Motichand now desires to associate himself. The language of para. 21 and the evidence recorded leave no doubt that the paragraph contains two materially false statements made with the ulterior motive of casting a reflection on the arbitrator. It is impossible for me to believe, seeing the importance since attached to this refusal, that, if any application had been made to the arbitrator and refused. Either Mr. Motichand or his clerk would not have taken a note of it. The arbitrator's notes of the 16th September, which contain a reference to other things done on that day, do not contain any reference to any such application by Mr. Motichand.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somji.

Attorneys for the 2nd defendant: Messrs. Motichand and Devidas.

A WILL DISPUTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

Re: Administrator General's Act II of 1874 and re: Estate of Narandas Ratansey .....Deceased.

CHATURBHUJ VASSONJI v. CALLIANJI VISRAM.

(Opponent).

This was a motion for setting aside the exparte order obtained by the petitioner on 11th instant. Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the petitioner, Chaturbhuj Vassonji, to show cause against the notice of motion. Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the opponent, Callanji Visram, in support of the notice of motion. One Narandas Ruttonsey, died at Bombay on 22nd June 1913. He died intestate, leaving assets of the approximate value of Rs. 10,000. The petitioner was an intimate friend of the deceased. The deceased had thought of making a will, but before an attorney could come to his place he died. Before his death, however, he handed over to the petitioner for safe custody all his account books and requested him to take charge of his property. He also told the petitioner that his sister-in-law's son, Dwarkadas, a minor, was adopted by him and he was the sole heir of his property subject to the claims of one Lakshmibai who was his concubine and residing with him for the last 35 years.

Other distant kindred also claimed the estate of the deceased. Shortly after his death an inventory of his property was made by the petitioner in the presence of many witnesses. The keys of the safe containing cash and valuable ornaments were handed over by Lakshmibai, at the request of the petitioner, to one Vaidya Krishankar Harjivan for safe custody. Narrating the above facts, the petitioner applied to the Court that as he apprehended danger to the property of the deceased, the Administrator-General should be authorised and enjoined to collect and take possession of the property of the deceased including account-books. This application was made at 3-30 p.m. on 11th instant before Mr. Justice Davar. The prayer made in the petition was granted by His Lordship, and His Lordship authorised the Administrator-General to act on the Judge's notes or certified copy of the notes of the said order. It was to set aside this order that the present notice of motion was brought. In accordance with this order, the petitioner's attorney went to the residence of the deceased accompanied by a clerk of the Administrator-General, when to his surprise, he found that Messrs. Madhaoji Camdar and Chhotubhai, the respondent's attorneys, had taken possession of the estate. In support of this notice of motion of 18th July, asking His Lordship to set aside the order of 11th July, the respondent's attorneys filed three affidavits. The affidavits said that Dwarkadas was not the adopted son of the deceased and the inventory alleged to have been made by the petitioner was really made by Calliandas Vishram, the respondent, who was a distant kindred and therefore the heir of the deceased. Allegation was also made in the affidavit that the petitioner was a man without any employment and made the application of 11th instant as a busybody. That application was false and malicious. His Lordship dismissed the notice of motion, and ordered the opponent to pay the costs of the petitioner.

Solicitor for the petitioner: Messrs. Dikshit and Purushottamrai.

Solicitor for the oppenent: Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FRIDAY, 25TH JULY, 1913.

(Before the Hon. Sir Dinshah D. Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

906-11—Motichand & D. Amtoobai widow v. Manbai widow & ors. Manecklal & Tyabji, Moti. & D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

766-12.—Vacha and Co., R. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C. Part heard.

897-12—Manecklal and Th. Ladoba B. Amrey v. Sadanand Jagannath & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

1245-12—Mulji K. & Th. Nana Yessoo Padval v. Sitabai Widow & anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell and ors. Ardesair H. & D. Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal and ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ltd. Payne and Co.

309-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12—Sabnis & G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M. & K.

466-11—Jamestji R. and D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Rock Steven Pereiva v. Rozario Mathaias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell & E. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Roque Steven Pereiva v. Roger Mathaias De Silva and ors. Patell & E. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & E.

262-13—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Bai Jiwanbai Widow v. Amboobai Widow & ors. Madhawji K. & C. (For paupers) Edgelow G. W. & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Giridaridas & anr. Jamestji R. & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tayabjee D. & Co.

939-12—Smetham B. & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. For further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G. and Co., Purkha Dolla and Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally, Patell and Es. Man J. H. & Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

45-12—Wadia G & Co. Ambalal Pranjivandas v. Gulam Hussein Kikabhoy & ors. In person Bicknell M. R. & Co. Payne & Co. Part Heard.

For further Directions and Costs on Comrs. Report.

690-09—Mulla and Mulla Mirza Bahadar Beg v. Bhagerathibai and ors. In person.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMRS. REPORT.

176-05—Ragh N. & Co. Sulleman Abdulla & ors. v. Abdoolabhai Khakibhai & ors. In Person.

493-05—Ragh N. & Co. Sulleman Abdulla & ors. v. Abdoolabhai Khakibhai & ors. In Person.

LONG CAUSES.

355-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazee Shroff D. & D.

1190-12—Hiralal & Co. Hari Bhau Lupne v. Motabhai Dhanjishaw Daruwalla Pestonji R. K. & Co.

895-12—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Bicknell M. R. & Co.

242-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and anr. Jametjis R. & D.

184-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.

375-12—Captain & V. Ebrahim Saheb Haji Paohoodin Dhuru v. Vazeer Begum widow and ors. Crawford B. & Co.

801-12—Shroff D. & D. The Bombay Banking Co. Ld. v. Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhaya Saheb Gaekward Sabnis & G.

434-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

1072-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

572-12—Mulla & M., R. D. Sethna v. Kekhushru Cawasji Doctor & ors. Craigie B. & C. Vacha & Co. Part Heard.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S REPORT.

129-11—Ard. H. D. & Co., Velji Lawji & ors. v. Dossa Heera & ors. Chitnis M. & K. Nadersha & D.

975-12—Bhimji & Co. Harakbhai widow. v. Luddha Lakhamsey Manecklal & Ty.

1109-12—Mulji Kh. & Th. Bai Ralliat v. Veerchand Jairam. Mehta & D.

967-12—Mulji Kh. & Th. The Advocate-General of Bombay. v. Bai Nani widow & ors. Tyabji D. & Co. Not to be called till 26-7-13.

1254-12—Surajmal & Co. Purkhajt Deepaji v. Bhikaji Tuloiram & ors.

758-11—Wadia G. & Co. Madangopal Chandratan a firm v. Abdul Sakur Esmail. Jeh M & S. S. C.

759-11—Wadia G & Co. Madangopal Chandratan a firm. v. Essack Ismail & anr. Jeh M. & S.

336-12—Unwalla P & P Fatehchand Khubchand a firm v. Madhowdas Bholaram Surdhi & an. Ard H. D. & Co.

1188-12—In Person Adam Haji Hassan v. Yacoob Haji Hassan Metha & D.

1141-12—Bick M. R. & Co. Premsukhdas Gopinath a firm v. Haridas Jekissondas a firm Malvi H. M. & R.

604-12—Amin & Desai Premanand Chaganlal a firm v. Sarupchand Fatehchand a firm, Motichand & D.

172-11—D. J. Mantri, Laxman Jairam v. Goverdhandas Waghji ard. H. ji Ard. H. D. & Co.

284-11—D. J. Mantri Shantaram Purshotam v. Goverdhandas Waghji ard. H. W. & Co.

967-11—Mehta & D. Kuppa Dhulla & Co. a firm v. Sha Raghnath Turachand a firm & anr.

665- —Mehta & D. Kuppa Dhulla & Co. a firm v. Bawa Sitaramdas Guru Gangadasji Tyabji D. & Co.

488-12—Daph F. & D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Teherally Esufally & ors. Jehan. & L. Patell & Ez.

972-12—Edglow G. W. & Co. Jesinghbhai Lowji v. Ranchorddas Amandidas M. B. Chothia.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A BAILIFF ASSAULTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector DeBurgh, charged one Nur Mahomed Arabi a Mahomedan, with assaulting a Government servant in the discharge of his duties. Mr. J. A. Dalal, pleader, defended.

The facts of the case are that the accused who resides at Bazar Road, Mahim, owed a certain Buniah Rs.79, payment for grain which he (accused) had purchased a few months ago. The accused, however, had failed to pay the money and an attachment being levied on his property, Peter Taites, a bailiff of the Small Causes, Court, went over to the accused's house to do his duty as a bailiff. The accused however created a row and refused to pay the money and while the bailiff was engaged in attaching his furniture the accused seized a jack-knife and threatened to stab the first person who tried to enforce the law. The bailiff with the assistance of two policemen, in endeavouring to snatch the knife from the accused's hand, received three nasty cuts. Inspector DeBurgh was then summoned when he saw the accused in a hot passion of temper flourishing his knife in a most dangerous manner. He tried to reason with the accused and advised him to abide by the law, but the latter could not be persuaded. Eventually he was seized by another man who entered from the rear. Mr. Dalal urged that the accused had lost his head in a fit of anger and that he did not assault the bailiff but drew a knife merely to protect the females of his family who were purdah women and that under the circumstances he ought to be leniently dealth with.

His Worship, in convicting the accused, said that had he behaved properly and listened to the reasoning of Mr. DeBurgh he might have got off with a lighter punishment than one month's rigorous imprisonment which was his sentence.

DADAR BURGLAR SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Newby charged one Mahomed Ebrahim, a Mahommedan, with house lurking and trespass.

It appears that on the morning of the 18th instant the complainant, Mr. Charles William Lewis, who resides at Dadar, was not feeling well and being unable to sleep, went on to the verandah for an airing. He had not been there long, when he heard his dog bark and his attention was attracted to a dark object moving in the room adjoining his daughter's bed-room. He at once raised an alarm and calling out to his servants, he entered his daughter's bed-room where, it was alleged, he saw two men. One managed to escape through a window but the accused was arrested hiding under the dressing table. The accused was there and then given in charge to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

HUMANITY TO HORSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Realising the terrible cruelty to the horse while its tail is out, and the subsequent lifelong misery of the poor animal rendered defenceless against the tormenting stings of flies and other insects, the War Office of England has very kindly resolved not to use docked horses, as may be seen from the following extract from a recent issue of your paper:

UNDOCKED HORSES.

The War Office announces that three years hence no docked remounts will be purchased. This is a great triumph for the humanitarians.

I pray that Indian Chiefs and English officers in this country may kindly follow the humane example of the English War Office, and prohibit the docking of horses' tails in their territories.

Yours etc,

LABHSHANKER LAXMIDAS.

Junagadh, July 21.

ROMANCE OF A MILLION.

LADY SACKVILLE AND SIR J. M. SCOTT.

WILL IN DISPUTE.

ALLEGED UNDUE INFLUENCE.

DRAMATIC EVIDENCE.

The great legal battle over the £1,000,000 estate of the late Sir John Murray Scott, who inherited the fortune of Sir Richard Wallace, the famous art collector and inspired the gift of the Wallace art collection to the nation, was continued in the Probate Court before Sir Samuel Evans and a special jury, in mail week. It gained in dramatic intensity on many occasions as the result of remarkable disclosures. Society is finding entertainment and the case drew well-dressed people to the Court.

PRINCIPALS IN THE CASE.

The principal persons in this remarkable case are as follows:—

MR. FREDERICK W. CAPRON.—The plaintiff, who, as solicitor to the testator and one of the executors of the will, is claiming probate.

LORD AND LADY SACKVILLE.—Beneficiaries under the will to the extent of over £500,000. It is alleged that they are guilty of undue influence, and that fraud was committed. Lord and Lady Sackville were formerly Mr. and Mrs. Sackville West, and they have an estate at Knole, Sevenoaks, Kent.

MR. DONALD MALCOLM SCOTT.—The principal defendant, a stockbroker, and brother of the late Sir John Murray Scott. He opposes the Sackville bequest, making the allegations of influence and fraud.

OTHER DEFENDANTS.—The other brothers and sisters of Sir John Murray Scott—Mr. D. A. Scott (heir-at-law), the Rev. E. M. Scott, Mr. W. M. Scott, Miss A. F. Scott, and Miss M. K. Scott—who are the residuary legatees under the disputed will. Their share in the fortune has been described by counsel as "negligible."

COUNSEL IN THE CASE.—For the plaintiff, Mr. Barnard, K.C., and Mr. Willock; for Lord and Lady Sackville, Sir Edward Carson, K.C., M.P., Mr. Norman Craig, K.C., M.P., and Mr Bayford; for the defendants, Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P., Mr. E. G. Hemmerde, K.C., M.P., the Hon. Victor Russell, and Mr. Bonser.

HER "UNHAPPY INTRUSION."

Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., opening the case, on June 24 for the defendant against the will and codicils which benefit Lady Sackville, said the allegation was that Lord and Lady Sackville had spent some years in obtaining a complete ascendancy and domination over the late Sir J. M. Scott, and that the influence which Lady Sackville directly or indirectly gained over the testator practically induced him to finance her and her husband for a considerable period.

He paid them enormous sums during his lifetime, and on his death he left by far the greater part of his fortune of £1,180,000 to Lady Sackville, to the great prejudice of the relatives. They said that Lady Sackville had deliberately set herself to win Sir John Murray Scott from the members of his family by representing that they had done things which they had not done, misrepresenting them and depreciating them, with the object of prejudicing Sir John Scott against those relatives for whom he had always entertained a tender and constant attachment until her unhappy intrusion.

Under the will, after certain legacies, the testator left Lady Sackville, free of duty—

A pocket-book that belonged to [illegible] Marie Antoinette.

[illegible]mond necklace that had belonged [illegible]een Katherine Parr.

All the pictures, plate, and works of art except at his London house, 5, Connaught-place.

£150,000 in money "in token of her goodness and sympathy, particularly at his mother's death, and to render her independent of the Knole estate (the family estate of the Sackville family).

The pictures, furniture and works of art, said counsel, included those at his house in Paris, of the value of £350,000, if not more. This was free of duty at the rate of 40 per cent. which would be paid by the members of the Scott family.

REVOKED £130,000 BEQUEST.

Two of the most valuable articles at the London house, a bust and a chandelier, the former worth £30,000 to £50,000 and the latter £10,000, were excepted from the reservation, and were included in the benefaction to Lady Sackville.

One codicil, said counsel, contained a provision which illustrated the extraordinary degree of influence Lady Sackville had acquired over Sir John Murray Scott. It provided that no one could dispute the will without losing his share under the will which would go to an orphanage. Another codicil revoked a bequest of £180,000 to an orphanage.

Counsel went on to explain that the testator became secretary to Sir Richard Wallace, the art collector. Sir Richard had no relatives to whom to leave his enormous fortune except Lady Wallace. She was a lady aged 72 at the time, and was French by extraction. She left the Wallace Collection to the nation, and all the rest went to Sir John Murray Scott, except £100,000, which was left to charities. Sir John was left the lease of Hertford House, which was sold to the nation for £35,000, and two freeholds in Paris, which were valued at £250,000. There was a further freehold of enormous value, and there were art collections, also of enormous value, at Lisbon and Paris.

"A MARVELLOUS WOMAN."

When Lady Wallace died, aged 79, Sir John told his sisters and General Douglas Scott that Lady Wallace had left the money to him for the benefit of the family, as she did not want too many Scotts in the will. Sir John was devoted to his family, and never lost his affection for them.

In 1897, Sir John Murray Scott made the acquaintance of Lady Sackville. She was at that time Mrs. Sackville West, her husband being then Lionel Sackville West. They were members of a party whom Sir John took over the Wallace Collection.

That memorable occasion, said counsel, was one which was to prove of deep significance to Sir John and of vital importance to Lady Sackville. Sir John kept a diary, and he made an entry in that diary as to the visit. On June 22 thre was an entry: "Heard from V. Going by 3-40 train to the Knole on Sat.," so that at that date Sir John, said counsel, was invited by Lady Sackville to visit the Knole.

At that time Sir John had come under circumstances of romance into the enormous fortune from Lady Wallace. On June 24, 1899, there was another entry in the diary:—

We went down to Knole. House party. Went round part of the house with V. (Lady Sackville) and Veta (her daughter). Dear little child.

On June 25, 1899, there was the entry:—

V. truly a marvellous women. Clever, sympathetic. Unlike most women. She begged me to stay for to-morrow to meet the Warwicks.

TALE OF WOE UNDER THE TREES.

On June 26 he wrote:—

Sat under the trees till luncheon time with V. She told me all her troubles and worries.

From first to last these troubles, said counsel, were not remotely connected with finance and financial difficulties.

In June 1899 Lady Sackville (then Mrs. Sackville West) made some strange observations to Miss E. Scott. She said there was a designing woman making up to Sir John. She added: "You need not have any fear of me in that way. I am a good woman." She began, added counsel, to consider Sir John as her special preserve.

On July 21, 1899, there was another entry in the diary:—

Vicky wrote that she had almost persuaded her father (the late Lord Sackville) to go to Scotland to stay with us after August 28. Wrote V. a long letter. She comes to London next week.

On July 29 he wrote:—

Vicky came to London and had long conversation about house in Scotland. Vicky said she was coming in August.

Referring to the visit to Scotland, counsel said that was the first occasion on which Lady Sackville had been introduced into the family life of the Scotts. Till that intrusion there never was a more devoted family, and never one in which there was more complete harmony. From the moment of her arrival she set herself to make mischief between the members of the Scott family. She asked all kinds of questions about purely family arrangements; she prevented Sir John from making plans without consulting her, and it was obvious that she was acquiring a great degree of influence over him.

£84,000 IN 10 YEARS.

On September 1, 1899, Mr. Walter Scott, the brother of Sir John arrived in Scotland. He was spoken of as the Benjamin of the family, and Sir John had a deep affection for him. Mr. Walter noticed the way Lady Sackville was upsetting the household.

Lady Sackville one day went for a walk with Mr. Walter Scott, and told him that Sir John did not like to see them so much together. She added, "You are in love with me." He replied, "You have never made a greater mistake in your life." That was in October 1899.

In that month there was an entry of a payment to Lady Sackville of £42 10s. This, said counsel, was the first of a long and surprising series of payments made by Sir John to Lady Sackville during his lifetime. In the course of ten years' acquaintance with Sir John, and quite apart from the enormous benefits she enjoyed under his will of half a million sterling, she was fortunate to obtain from him in these ten years £84,000. There was not the slightest tie of blood between them.

"UNDER HER THUMB."

This sympathetic, clever, tactful woman made this friendship, declared counsel, to recover from her own and her husband's financial embarrassments.

When Lady Scott saw Sir John she said to him, "My boy, you will soon not be able to call your soul your own. She (referring to Lady Sackville) has complete possession of you. You are under her thumb. That is where you are, John."

Lady Sackville had a conversation with Sir John, the result of which was that she told him to "break up your family." Sir John was heard to say, "Leave her to me, I will deal with her." His mother overheard the conversation between Sir John and Lady Sackville, and she went to bed so much affected that she died the next day. Sir John was deeply affected, and went into deep mourning for months. The remorse he felt was recorded in his diary. "God knows our cup is full."

About this time Sir John made this observation to his sister, Miss E. Scott, "I am going to see Mrs. Sackville West, and put a stop to this unwholesome and unhealthy friendship."

When Sir John was back in town Lady Sackville used his carriages as if they were her own. She was mistress of his house, and gave orders and ignored the servants.

Explaining one of the items in the diary, counsel said Sir John was a man of huge bulk, weighing some 25st. when he died. He told the Rev. E. Scott that all the children would be well off at his death, and told this gentleman to tell his sisters that they could look upon Connaught Place as their home.

SISTER TOLD TO LEAVE.

On one occasion the sister saw Sir John in Regent-street, driving with Mrs. Sackville West, who appeared to hide herself behind Sir John. When Sir John arrived home his sisters mentioned that they had seen him with Mrs. Sackville West out driving. It was on that occasion that he told them to go. He afterwards broke down and cried at what he had said. He said he was driven by influence, and it had no correspondence with his desires tha they should leave the house.

In the autumn of 1902 Sir John for the first time did not spend his holiday with his family, but went with the Wests. In May 1903 he lent the Sackvilles £5,000 for litigation connected with the action which was tried in the courts, and had reference to the succession to the estates of the Sackvilles.

Lady Sackville told Sir John that it looked silly, always having the two sisters downstairs, and another entry in the diary showed that Lady Sackville had rearranged the fixtures at Connaught Place.

There was a complete transformation in the demeanour of the testator noticeable to the relatives when he was away from Lady Sackville's influence. He then resumed all his old frankness and affection.

During the whole ten years, said counsel, Lady Sackville was continually in and out of the house at Connaught Place, and continually staying long periods in the Rue Lafitte. In January 1906 the Connaught Place house was done up under Lady Sackville's directions. On the 22nd there was a letter showing that a further £2,000 was advanced, in addition to the £18,600, on the mortgage of Knole House.

Counsel read further extracts from the diary for 1906, showing various payments to Lady Sackville. It was curious, said counsel, the fascination which this lady exercised upon Sir John Scott. "The cheques at that period," said Mr. Smith, "were dropping like the gentle rain from heaven." The total payments to the Sackville family in that one year 1906, amounted to £29,441.

In October, counsel said Sir John Murray Scott invited a number of guests to meet Mme. Tetrazzini at luncheon. Lady Sackville swooped down on the company, and took Sir John away the moment the luncheon was over to a concert, leaving the guests in the house under circumstances which must have appeared a slight to them.

Another incident showed the influence which Lady Sackville exercised over Sir John Scott. He was making arrangements to be introduced by Lady Franklin to a titled lady, of charming personality and social position, and Lady Sackville prevented his going to see the lady by saying she was "an intriguing woman, trying to push her way into society." An entry in the diary for March 4, 1908, ran: "Lady Sackville asking impossible things." However, that night there was a record of a small cheque being sent to Lord Sackville.

On the occasion of a visit to his house at Netherswell, he told Lady Franklin, wife of Sir John Franklin, of his intention to leave his brothers and sisters £5,000 a year, and said

MR. J. M. LE SAGE

who has completed fifty years on the editorial staff of the "Daily Telegraph."

that Lady Sackville had told him he was a laughing stock for being driven to his club with his sisters every day. Sir John told Mr. Walter Scott during the same visit that Lady Sackville had written to him to say that she was hard up, and that she would have to sell her pearls.

Counsel traced the story throughout 1908, stating that from time to time money was advanced to Lord and Lady Sackville by the testator. Relating how in December, 1908, Lady Sackville had Sir John's motor car to take her to Letton, Norfolk, counsel said that for a long time Lady Sackville used Sir John's motors and carriages as if they were her own. She even persuaded the testator to dismiss an old cook who had been with him for years and with whom he was satisfied.

Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., who had spoken for 4½ hours on June 24, resumed his amazing string of allegations on behalf of the defendants on June 26 reading more of the letters which passed between Sir John and Lady Sackville during their twelve years, of "friendship."

PET PHRASES.

Pet phrases such as "Dear Old Jose," "Little Rascal," and "Naughty Girl," figured in the millionaire's letters, which fully disclosed the intimate friendship which existed, and indicated considerable financial transactions.

Sir John's affection for "Kidlet." Lady Sackville's daughter, his efforts to be of assistance to his friends, his anxiety to smooth over disagreements and differences of opinion—all were shown in the letters read to a hushed court.

No more remarkable letters have been read in open court than those which passed between Lady Sackville and the millionaire on the subject of the disposal of his vast fortune and none more pathetic than his farewell letter, beginning: "My dear little friend," and ending: "God bless you, my dear little friend," which, by Sir John's instructions, was not opened until after his death.

"THE EARTHQUAKE."

There were lighter moments in the day of personal history. Mr. F. E. Smith's brilliant speech contained many flashes of humorous comment, and there was laughter when he told how servants at the millionaire's town house had christened Lady Sackville "The Earthquake," and his brother had referred to the lady and her husband as "The Locusts."

Mr. F. E. Smith had spoken for nine hours when he came to the end of his speech. The first witness, Miss Alicia Florence Scott, a sister of the dead millionaire, was in the witness-box when the Court rose for the day.

There was plenty to interest the crowded court on June 27, for famous counsel vie with each other in drawing remarkable statement from the four members of the Scott family—two sisters and two brothers of the baronet—who gave evidence.

Miss Alicia Scott provided the first episode of interest, when, in cross-examination by Sir Edward Carson, she said her brother was under Lady Sackville's spell: "I think she put a kind of mesmeric spell over him," said the lady. Her brother, she declared, was a very weak man.

"Tell us the worst thing that Lady Sackville did," said Sir Edward Carson. The lady did not answer. Later, however, she said that Lady Sackville "did her best to win Sir John from his family."

Another sister, Miss Mary Scott, told the story of a party given by Sir John. Mr. John McCormack, the famous tenor, she said, was to sing, but Lady Sackville took possession of him, would not allow a song one of the guests had asked for, and turned the party into "a regular frost." Her brother's remark was: "I cannot help it. I am helpless. She is mad." Sir John was afraid of Lady Sackville, the witness said, and seemed to cringe when she was present.

A RIVERSIDE EPISODE.

Mr. Walter Scott, the youngest brother, entertained the court with his story of an incident by the river on the Scottish estate. There, he said, Lady Sackville accused him of being in love with her. He told her she had never made a greater mistake in her life—and went on fishing.

Cross-examined, the witness denied Sir Edward Carson's suggestion that he had made love to Lady Sackville, and alleged that she made her declaration in order to drive him from his brother's house. He denied also that in the course of an illness which began a few days later he cried continually for Lady Sackville.

"Would you yourself have contested this will?" asked Sir Edward Carson, and the witness, referring to the clause in the will disinheriting any opponent of the bequests, replied that he did not want to make a reply which might send him out of the court a pauper.

GENERAL SCOTT AND HIS SHARE.

The last witness of the day, and most entertaining of all to the crowded court, was General Scott, the eldest brother, whose stories of the baronet caused roars of laughter. "One-twentieth of nothing is nothing," said the General, referring to his one-fifth share in the residue of the estate under the will. "Will you take a thousand pounds for it?" asked Sir Edward Carson promptly, and as promptly the bluff soldier replied: "Do you want to make a bet?" The Judge's intervention put an end to an incident which had caused roars of laughter.

General Scott described the friendship of his dead brother and Lady Sackville as "thick," and said his brother used to knock at the lady's bedroom door and ask orders.

The General was under cross-examination when the Court adjourned until Monday, (June 30).

There was more somnolence than electricity in the atmosphere when the second week's recital of the adventures of the principal characters revolving round Sir John Scott's famous testament was entered upon in the Probate Court, on June 30.

THE AFTERNOON SENSATION.

There was one period of mild sensation early in the afternoon, and that was when Major Arbuthnot, a smart young soldier, with a closely cropped moustache, a brusque manner, and an assured tongue, rehearsed a thrilling story of a certain evening adventure of his in Sir John's town mansion which gave the avid audience a touch of the spice of a scene from "Lady Audley's Secret."

It was a warm summer's night, somewhat gloomy for the time of year, and the major had been invited to an unconventional little dinner with Sir John. Arriving at Connaught Place a quarter of an hour too soon, the gallant major was making his way to the library, when the butler leapt forward and whispered "Not in there, sir! Not in there!!" Major Arbuthnot stepped back quickly (upon the butler's toe), but not before he had seen something to arouse his curiosity.

BENDING OVER A TABLE.

Lady Sackville and her daughter were in that room bending, engrossed, over a table. There were papers on the table. . . . A little later the major (himself unobserved) observed the ladies leaving the library on tip-toe with extreme delicacy. Both had their heads, and the younger lady was covering her face with her hands.

"The suggestion of all this being, of course," said Sir Edward, in his most suave manner, "that Lady Sackville and Miss Sackville-West were—er—tampering with the documents of Sir John." The major declared that he suggested nothing. He had simply heard after Sir John's death that the sisters were in trouble, and that they had lost the will—therefore he wrote and told them of the summer evening's adventure in Connaught place. Why? Well—there was no particular reason——

THE LOST CODICIL.

"Was it not your object to suggest that Lady Sackville was abstracting Sir John's will—the lost will?" asked counsel. "No" was the quick rejoinder.

"Then otherwise what help could you give the sisters?"

"I thought perhaps there might be something in it." said the major.

"What was the idea in your mind?" hammered out Sir Edward. "Surely you know! Why do you think those two ladies stole away, hanging down their heads?"

"Really I don't know." said the soldier, squaring his shoulders.

"Did they increase the spirit of mystery by looking furtively up and down the corridor as they stole away?" whispered Sir Edward, and the major laughed and said they did'nt. He declared positively that he was not mistaken in the indentity of the ladies he saw.

FAMILY WITNESSES.

The first witness of the day was Mr. Donald Malcolm Scott, the principal defendant in the case, who said that his brother, Sir John, had always given him to understand that he never need trouble to put by any money, "because when I die you and your children will be very well off."

Another brother, the Rev. Edward Walter Scott, of Bournemouth, told a similar kind of story of his brother's promises to him and his many kindnesses, financial and otherwise.

Surgeon-General Sir Benjamin Franklin and his wife, both old friends of the testator, and Miss Edith Mary Davidson, an old friend of the family, also gave evidence.

Lady Sackville faced the court calmly, on July 1, and answered the questions of Sir Edward Carson clearly, even vivaciously. She told of her acquaintance with the millionaire, and how, after he had expressed a desire to see the art treasures at Knole, the Sackville family seat, and had been invited there, the acquaintance became friendship.

Her stay with the Scotts in their Highland home was also described. The late Lord Sackville, her father, was with her, and was unwell, and she paid visits to his room with her hair down. "It is my habit to let my hair down in the evening—it is very heavy," said Lady Sackville. Sir John told her that the girls (his sisters) did not like her to go about like that. "So I did not do it again."

"LOVE ME, NOT JOHNNIE."

According to Lady Sackville it was Mr. Walter Scott, who made love to her. Her father warned her, and then she saw that "Mr. Walter" followed her about. It grew excessive, and she protested. "Mr. Walter" avowed his love—"You must love me, not Johnnie," he said. "I do not want your love or anybody else's. I am very happy in my married life," was the lady's reply.

Then came the story of a love scene in London. According to Lady Sackville, Mr. Walter Scott—portly and elderly—got down on his knees in the Sackville's drawing room in Mount-street and tried to embrace her. The lady went to the bell; "Mr. Walter" followed across the room on his knees.

"I went to my husband and said: 'Will you go and kick him?'" said the lady. The court laughed—and laughed again when Lady Sackville told how her husband's reply was that the man was by that time out of the house, and that she was to be calm.

Lady Sackville was in the witness box when the Court adjourned.

WILLS MADE IN SHOPS.

Earlier in the day the will and codicils—drawn up by Sir John in jewellers' shops or at his bankers'—were formally proved on behalf of Mr. Capron, the plaintiff in the action, and there had been a legal argument between Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith, who appears for the defendants, as to whether the allegations of "undue influence and fraud" brought against the Sackvilles should go to the jury. Sir Samuel Evans, the Judge, decided that the case should proceed.

The argument brought out one interesting point in regard to the missing codicil propounded by the Scott family who had offered a £10,000 reward for a complete copy of it. "There is no evidence on that part of the case," said Sir Edward Carson. "I quite agree," was Mr. F. E. Smith's quiet reply.

"NINE HOURS OF BLACK-WASH."

In his speech to the jury for Lord and Lady Sackville Sir Edward Carson urged that Mr. F. E. Smith's "nine hours of vitriolic black-wash" in opening the case had come to nothing. All the members of the family had received great benefits from Sir John during his lifetime, yet now they came forward and defamed his name as "an obsequious, cringing, wretched, miserable creature."

The suggestion that Lady Sackville had alienated Sir John from his family was denounced as a falsehood, and Sir Edward described the love story told by Mr. Walter Scott in the same terms.

LADY SACKVILLE'S TEARS.

Once during her counsel's impassioned speech Lady Sackville gave way to tears.

Sir Edward Carson, to illustrate the frienship which existed between Sir John and the lady, read part of the millionaire's last letter—the letter beginning "Ma chere petite amie"—which was handed to her after his death.

Lady Sackville heard the first few words, and then, bursting into tears, placed her hands over her ears in order that she should not hear the rest of the pathetic farewell message.

Lady Sackville was in the witness-box all day on July 3 when the case was resumed. In the morning, under examination by her leading counsel, Sir Edward Carson, she told of her father's financial difficulties and Sir John Scott's financial aid. Lord Sackville, she said, was "always on £1,000 a year behind," and could not pay her allowance, and it was necessary for her to assist in the upkeep of Knole.

Firmly Lady Sackville denied that she had influenced Sir John in any way that she had seen the will or codicils before his death or that she had tried to alienate him from his family. "I admired Sir John enormously," she said. "He was a very charming man, of great knowledge and culture."

Major Arbuthnot's story of the scene in the library was mentioned. Lady Sackville at once declared that it was untrue so far as she and her daughter were concerned. On that evening her daughter was ill, and she dined in her bedroom to keep her company. She had never been to Sir John's house without an invitation.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The cross-examination by Mr. F.E. Smith began after the luncheon interval, and attracted an even greater crowd to the court, scores of fashionable people being turned away.

Mr. F.E. Smith was quietly persistent; Lady Sackville answered his questions pleasantly and easily—for a time. Frequently her retorts drew laughter. The court roared, for instance, when she repeated her story of a proposal by Mr. Walter Scott, and with doubled fingers imitated a man walking on his knees.

"Oh! don't ask me these questions," was the lady's retort when counsel invited her to discuss a lady witness's evidence, "I don't like to say she is lying, but she is really." "The witness-box has been filled with liars day after day," scornfully suggested counsel. "Yes," said Lady Shackville promptly.

A TEARFUL SCENE.

Later in the afternoon came a dramatic scene. Mr. F. E. Smith, probing the relationship between Lady Sackville and Sir John, suddenly produced a latter she had written on Oct. 26, 1911, to a Mrs. Ralph Cook. That letter told "Dearest Anne" how Sir John had made new arrangements about his will, "leaving everything he had dangled before my weary eyes for ten years away from us."

Lady Sackville protested indignantly against "one of her oldest friends" giving up this letter." But counsel pointed out that it had been obtained on subpoena, and put a merciless string of questions as to the phrase "my weary eyes," and the words "very glad not to be hampered any longer," which occurred later in the letter.

Again and again Lady Sackville declared that her regard for Sir John was absolutely independent of his wealth. Finally she broke down and, bursting into tears, turned her back on the Court.

"IT IS DREADFUL!"

In a few minutes Lady Sackville had recovered sufficiently to face counsel once more. Then, with tears streaming down her face, she sobbed out: "A whole weak of these lies, and then this! It is dreadful."

Counsel persisted in his questions, and Lady Sackville gradually recovered her composure. Her cross-examination was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

MILLION POUND WILL CASE.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ IN THE MILLION POUND WILL CASE, WHICH HAS BEEN ATTRACTING LARGE AUDIENCES TO THE PROBATE COURT.
In centre the late Sir John Murray Scott, who inherited his fortune from Lady Wallace, and left estate valued at £1,180,000, the principal beneficiary being Lady Sackville. His brother, Mr. Donald Malcolm Scott (on left) is the principal defendant in the case, opposing the probate on the ground that Lord and Lady Sackville (on right) exercised undue influence over Sir John. Next to Mr. Donald Scott is his sister, Miss Mary Katherine Scott, another of the defendants.

THE INSECT IN LOVE.

EVOLVED PRODUCT OF DIRECT EMOTION.

The July night is exquisite at all points. The breeze that slides up the hill to fill a vacuum in the upper air hits the brow like a kiss. The scent of meadow-sweet invades the mind by that sure messenger, the nose. The sky sobs out the blazing indiscretion of the day through crimson, orange and green to the tranquility of deep violet. An owl draws streaks of silver sound across the dark silence of the wood. And, as if to give all these sensations an eye and a focus, the little lantern of the glow-worm throws up from the grass its cool greenish beam. To the grub-wife of a beetle, a mean, unfeeling insect, an atom low in the life that is negative of every human quality, belongs the chief glory of our July night.

It were better to believe in fairies, or at least to incur the wrath of every naturalist by "anthropomorphising" everything from the lion to the glow-worm. This grub-sweetheart of the beetle (for she is not yet a wife, and begs leave to select her own groom) sets out her light just as a Tyrolese or Dopper maiden does, to let the swains know that she is at home. It is not done by the scrape of a match and the burning of a wick dipped in tallow. It is by the age-long preparation of her own body for the rites of courtship, a preparation due to an ecstasy of a very high, if not super-physical, nature. She might have had wings like his and gone out to romp with him after the manner of Ratcliff Highway. How horrified he would be at such a proceeding, for this refinement of the lighted boudoir must be a credit to his choice as well as hers! Sometimes the male glow-beetle is a little luminous, and in warner countries it is the fireflies that woo their maidens with torches, giving them such a visual serenade as surely no maidens of any other species whatever can have.

"STARLIKE EYES."

Impossible, of course, that a segmented grub should have the same feelings of hope, anxiety, devotion, as the human maiden who sets a light in the window, then sits and pretends to sew or read, her heart all the while at the knocker or in her ears for a tap at the window. Yet if we, masters of emotion and of language, analyse and transcribe all the feelings that are transcribable of a July night, how much remains still beyond us? If such magic created a glow from human heads or a stridulation of the shoulder-blades when we fling up an arm, we should scarcely be surprised, though we should be sure to say that it was our high psychic power that had done it. If some particular pair of eyes become suddenly "starlike," some ears utterly unlike ears, or some fingers phenomenally "taper," Dr. Morris has told the Eugenic Conference that that is as true a form of madness as the hallucination that one's finger is made of glass. We permit a July night to turn a glow-worm into a Juliet or allow a beetle into a Romeo. Nevertheless, the insects seem sometimes to prove themselves beyond our jurisdiction.

It is idle to ask whether the insect, so well equipped with an organ comparatively conventional in relation to love-making, enjoys the pleasure of an anticipated assignation. If evolution is not purely mechanical she must do so. She longs for the night, hopes that her lamp will be stronger than before, for the lamp is herself, and cannot glow without being felt through every fibre. It is part of the male, too, his eyes being turned to it, as two wireless telegraph batteries are tuned to one another, and, as we have seen, the window-lamp may pass to the male and become a gallant's torch. It is so with that other signal or allurement common to the insects and ourselves, the sweet odor. Ours is a far-away sophistication, theirs an evolved product of direct emotion. But they and we are often agreed in the choice that has been made from the whole range of possible scents. An honest lady might admit that a butterfly had got nearer to the lady's own ideal than her favorite perfumer, or a dandy might wish that he could scent his handkerchief as daintily as the male bumble-bee. And what could invent a more wonderful game of cross-purposes with love for a summer afternoon than is played every day now by those same drone humble-bees? At a few chosen spots in any lane, one dashing blade after another buzzes in, and without alighting, darts on again, every bee performing the same round because each of the calling-places is scented with the flower-like essence that belongs to the players. It is a game that will go on for a whole month, for not till then will the first humble-bee princess dream of getting married. It is very doubtful whether the scent ever bears any part in the final wooing. It has just been borrowed by one sex from the other, and turned into a grotesquely exiguous instrument of

DANDY RIVALRY.

In a chapter of his splendid book "Insects" (Jack), "The Courtship of Insects," Mr. Harold Bastin discusses some other cases. He takes mainly the male side, wondering whether the doctrine of an exuberant vitality is enough to account for the bright colors of certain male butterflies, whose females, are dowdy, or whether too much weight is placed by those who object to the idea of sexual selection, upon the supposed inadequacy of the insects' aesthetic sense. Could a race of butterflies, by the age-long submission of patterns on the one hand and their rejection and refusal on the other, evolve the wonderful harmonies and contrasts that we know, and whose undoubted excellence is signified by human approval? That there is selection of some kind is certain. The antler moth is a middle-sized, inconspicuous example out of our hundred or so British noctuids.

MOTHS.

Professor Poulton tells how dozens of suitors buzz round one female, not fighting, merely showing-off, and then, suddenly, she selects one, and all the others leave. Some butterflies, equipped though they seem to be for mere bandbox beauty, fight shrewdly for their love, and others, notably, some of those not very boldly colored, have fragrant scent-scales—the green-veined white smelling of lemon verbena, and the small white of sweet-briar. Turning to the musicians, Bates said of the field cricket: "The male has been observed to place itself in the evening at the entrance to its burrow and stridulate until a female approaches, when the louder notes are succeeded by a more subdued tone, whilst the successful musician caresses with his antennae the mate he has won." Could a more tender picture be drawn of a human couple? Here seems to be a true "engaged" period, for surely there is a possibility that the suitor who has won by the noiser public performance may fail in the quieter *role* of domestic endearment.

COURTSHIP OF INSECTS.

M. Fabre has told us much about the courtship of insects. Sometimes the story is gruesome, for some females, like our own male Blueheard, end by eating their spouses. The scorpion is one of these, but she begins by playing a part in a very pretty courtship. Facing one another they clasp hands, each rearing its long tail in the air; these meet overhead and gently caress one another, sometimes "roulees en gentilles volutes." Meanwhile they rub their brows together within their clasped arms. "Pour exprimer ces caresses viennent a l'esprit les terms de baisers et d'embrassements." The tails come to earth again and, still pulling one another by both hands, they wander here and there, any whither so long as they are together and alone. "Ainsi dans mon village, le dimanche, apres vepres, la jeunesse se promene le long des haies, shacun avec sa chacune."

APTEROUS INSECT.

Descending further into the segmented kingdom, Lord Avebury has told of the loves of an apterous insect, quite beneath the notice of most of us. He says:—"The male, which is much smaller than the female, runs round her, and they butt one another, standing face to face, and moving backwards and forwards like two playful lambs. Then the female pretends to run away, and the male runs after her with a queer appearance of anger, gets in front, and stands facing her again; then she turns coyly round, but he, quicker and more active, scuttles round too, and seems to whip her with his antennae; then for a bit they stand face to face, play with their antennae, and seem to be all in all to one another." No doubt they are so. Each is face to face with the ideal, and it is thus that their progeny will become so.—"The Nation."

EX-M. P. DIVORCED.

Sir Samuel Evans, presiding in the Divorce Court heard the petition, of Hon. M. Morrison vs. Morrison J. A. in mail week. This was the petition of the Hon. Mary Morrison, who sought the disolution of her marriage on the ground of the desertion and misconduct of her husband, Captain James Archibald Morrison, ex-M. P. for nottingham. There was no defence.

Mr. Barnard, K.C., and Mr. Bayford (instructed by Messrs. Lewis and Lewis) were counsel for the petitioner.

Mrs. Morrison in her evidence said she was married on January 2, 1901, and there were three children. After the marriage they resided at Harley-street and Basidon Park, Reading. In the summer of 1911 Captain Morrison went away to America and had never returned to his home Ultimately petitioner, obtained information which caused her to consult her solicitors. she wrote asking her husband to return to her. He refused. and witness obtained a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, which order had not been obeyed.

Evidence was given of Captain Morrision staying paris with Mrs Moranda who was the wife of an actor), and his lordship granted a decree nisi with costs and custody of the children.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

PROGRESS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

MR. G. HILL'S SPEECH

The Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., formally opened on Monday the deliberations of the Mahomedan Educaion Committee held at the Office of the Director of Public Instruction at Poona and in doing so said:—

I am glad to welcome you, gentlemen, and to commit to your consideration the measures which you may feel are required specially to further the cause of the education of Mahomedans in the Presidency proper. The Government of Bombay have, as you are all aware, done a good deal in this cause during the recent past; but they nevertheless welcomed the opportunity, afforded them by the communication from the Government of India, which will be the basis of your discussions, to convene you here and to review the circumstances and see what further measures are desirable. The Government of India, in that letter, imply that, if the measures devised and suggested require it, financial aid will be forthcoming from imperial revenues; but that implication must depend of course upon the schemes which may be formulated being well thought-out and sound.

Recently the Government of Bombay, in response to representations, received through the Hon'ble Maulavi Rafiuddin, have not only introduced Urdu Standers throughout the Presidency, but have, as an experiment, in the only Training College (viz. Ahmedabad) which lent itself thereto, established a Mahomedan wing in the hostel. This step in of importance, not only in connection with the objects originally aimed at, but in relation to the possible development, hereafter, of the "maintenance of hostels for Mahomedans under private management with religious "teaching," (paragraph 3 (iv) of the Government of Indian's letter).

There are, also, new Mahomedan Deputy Educational Inspectors, and Assistants, throughout the Presidency; and finally, we have recently appointed a Mahomedan lady as Inspectress of Mahomedan Girls' Schools for a limited period as an experimental measure.

These, coupled with the Urdu Schools and Mahomedan Scholarships, are the special measures which are already in force in the Presidency proper; and in some respects, and I think you will admit, they anticipate the suggestions formulated by the Government of India.

RESUSCITATION OF URDU.

But I do want to take this opportunity, at the risk of repetition, to urge upon you caution in one direction. You will observe that the Government of India observe "there are considerable tracts in which Mahomedans have entirely dropped the use of Urdu." Well, I do not want to appear to lay too great stress on this point; but it is undoubtedly a case that this remark covers the greater portion of the Bombay Presidency proper, as it covers, practically, the whole of the Mahomedan province of Sind. You, gentlemen, are convened to consider "not" the interests of resuscitation of Urdu, but the interests, the best and most vital interests, of the Mahomedan community. Consequently we, the Bombay Government, hope that you will not allow sentiment to outweigh the practical recommendations which you will make. We have tried to represent all kinds of Mahomedan interests on this Committee the business, the educational and the political interests, while we believe that there are one or two of you admirably qualified to advise the Committee on all matters touching the religious needs of your community.

I am in hopes that your recommendations will reflect all these interests, but that they will also be severely practical.

NON-OFFICIAL PROJECTS.

I am glad to say that another portion of the Government of India's recommendation also had been more or less anticipated, or is in process of anticipation. Not only have projects been mooted, by wealthy leaders of the Mahomedan community, for the establishment of separate institutions for Mussulman boys, but in one instance at least, the project aims at a distinctly improved type of institution and advanced methods for both tuition and for hostel organization. This is the more satisfactory in that it indicates that your leaders (who are represented here) recognize that when special facilities are to be devised, it is only at the initiative, and with the help, of themselves, that Government can really be sure of making effective progress.

I will not detain you longer from your deliberations, to which I wish all success. I am sure that you will agree with me in welcoming the course pursued in this matter, by the Government of India. Each province has, in this matter, its peculiarities, and we have been given the opportunity to elaborate our own schemes adapted to our own benefit, unhampered by what may have been done, or may hereafter be devised, by other parts of India. I am quite confident that you will succeed in furnishing the Government of Bombay with advice and suggestions which will greatly help us in our task of doing all in our power for the furtherance of the education of your community on a sound basis.—The "Deccan Herald."

NEWSPAPER LIBEL.

DAMAGES FOR "APOLLO."

Mr. William Bankier, known as "Apollo, the strong man," was plaintiff in a libel action against Mr. A. M. Mandeville, the Lonmail Syndicate (Limited), and others, on July 3 before Mr. Justice Darling and special jury, says the "Daily Chronicle." He took exception to an article, headed "Private Views of Apollo," which appeared in the "London Mail" on January 18 last. Defendants, in their defence, denied that the words complained of referred to plaintiff.

On the case being called Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C., who appeared for plaintiff, and his lordship and the jury would not be troubled with the case. His client was a gentleman who for a number of years had been obtaining an honourable livelihood as an entertainer on the music-hall stage and elsewhere under the name of "Apollo." In 1900 he started a school for physical culture, and published a magazine, and did a considerable business. The article of which Mr. Bankier complained ran:

Attention should be drawn to the following peculiar advertisement, which appeared in an eminently respectable London daily:

"Gentleman exponent of physical culture receives ladies at private houses for lessons. Very quiet and select. Highest references.—Apply Apollo."

This a most outrageous advertisement and never ought to have been allowed to appear. I cculd give the inner meaning of it, as it sheds a lurid light on the neurotic age in which we are living. The advertiser is a man who was kicked out of Berlin a few years ago, and who systematically prays upon women. He is handsome and well- formed, and many ladies—some of them not unknown to society—are willing to pay heavily for interviews.

Of course, the pretended instruction is all nonsense, and if indiscretion occur then a wretched chapter of black-mail opens for the unfortunate victim.

I understand that the police have their eye upon this scoundrel, whose residence is in the neighbourhood of Bayswater.

Council added that the libel was a very serious one, as when plaintiff asked defendants to specify in what paper the advertisement referred to appeared they were quite unable to do so.

Mr. Justice Darling: That was a most extraordinary state of things.

Continuing, counsel said that his friend would admit on behalf of defendants that there was no ground whatever for the statements made, and would consent to judgment for plaintiff for a handsome sum and costs.

Mr. Sanderson, K.C., for defendants said he was instructed to say in the most unqualified way that there was no implication upon plaintiff's character in any shape of form. Defendants wished to say that plaintiff was not the person referred to in the libel. Apparently some people thought it referred to plaintiff, and under these circumstances he would be entitled to judgment against defendants. It was only right to say that defendants received the information from a person whom they thought to be absolutely reliable, though it did not refer to plaintiff, but to another man. With regard to the publication of the advertisement, the editor assumed that such an advertisement had appeared because he got the information from a person whom he thought reliable. Defendants only desire to say that they made no reflection upon plaintiff's character in any shape or form, and had consented to judgment being entered against them for a substantial sum.

Mr. Justice Darling observed that it appeared that the whole thing was founded upon an invention, as no such advertisement as was commented upon ever appeared. He did not know what the sum was which plaintiff had agreed to accept, but no doubt had the case gone to the jury they would have marked their sense of the matter in no uncertain way. Mr. Bankier, however, might continue to use the name of "Apollo," and if he wished to represent himself in classical form he could appear as Apollo playing the lyre at the banquet of the gods, and causing Marsyas to be flayed alive. (Laughter.)

Judgment was accordingly entered for plaintiff for the sum agreed upon and costs.

CAREER OF CRIME.

Twenty years' penal servitude was the sentence passed at Peterborough Quarter Sessions in mail week on Samuel Edward Clarke, 52, described as an accountant, for passing worthless cheques on the London City and Midland Bank, Birmingham, for robbing a woman of jewellery, and other frauds, says the "Daily Telegraph."

Mr. Everard, prosecuting counsel, said there were twenty-seven warrants against prisoner.

The Recorder (Mr. Monckton) said the Bench would not go into the case of alleged bigamy.

Prisoner pleaded guilty to all twenty-seven offences.

Detective-inspector Needham, Metropolitan Police, proved convictions against the prisoner for house breaking, stealing, and fraud in the last seven years. He had been sentenced to four years' at London Sessions for robbing women, and at the time there were fifty cases against him of that character. In 1903 he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for similar offences. He was in the habit of robbing women of their furniture and goods and leaving them penniless. He had committed numerous such offences in the most heartless way.

Prisoner asked that all the twenty-seven cases should be taken into consideration—one in the City of London, ten in provincial towns, and sixteen near London.

The Recorder, in passing sentence, said the prisoner's life had been a most shocking one, and merited a severe sentence.

150 CANARIES AT A WEDDING.

BUTTERFLIES FLY OVER THE GUESTS.

A romance which began at Palm Beach, Florida, has led to the marriage, at St. Louis, of Mr. Charles Squier, a rich broker, of New York, and Miss Olive Rae, one of the younger leaders of society in St. Louis, says a Chicago correspondent.

It all came about because Miss Rae declined to smoke a cigarette; and expressed a dislike of seeing women smoking. This incident, which happened on an hotel balcony at Palm Beach, so impressed Mr. Squier, who overheard Miss Rae, that he sought an introduction, and the acquaintance grew into a courtship.

The marriage was celebrated at the Buckingham Hotel, and vied with some of the more extravagant weddings for which New York and Chicago are renowned. One hundred and fifty canary birds joined the orchestra in providing music, and during the ceremony hundreds of butterflies were released and flew over the heads of the guests.

Special apartments in the hotel were decorated with new furniure and beautiful flowers especially for the wedding, while among the gifts of the bridegroom to his bride were a £5,000 diamond necklace, several other jewels of great value and a motor-car.

HAY SNAKE STORY.

BITE CAUTERISED BY RED-HOT GLOW OF A CIGARETTE.

A remarkable snake story comes from Pontypool, Monmouthshire, says the "Daily News."

As Mr. A. J. Burgoyna, a contractor of Pontypool-road, was moving a hayfield on June 27, he noticed something which "appeared to be a tennis ball." When the mowing machine passed, however, the object uncurled and disclosed itself as a snake.

Probably angered by some injury, the snake darted at Mr. Burgoyne's legs and punctured the skin. Mr. Burgoyne at once made a tourniquet round the limb, and, lighting a cigarette, coolly proceeded to cauterise the tiny wound with the red-hot end.

This emergency method of treating snake-bites is, of course, well known in countries where snakes are very poisonous. In Africa, for instance, the red-hot glow of a pipeful of Boer tobacco applied to a leg, after a piece of flesh around the fang picture has been hurriedly removed by a pocket-knife, has often proved efficacious.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

COWHEEL SOUP.
FISH SALAD.
VOL-AU-VENT A LA TOULOUSE.
BEEF A LA NIVERNAISE.
EGGS A LA PROVENCATE.
LONDONDERRY PUDDING.

Cowheel, As. 4. Fish, As. 8. Beef, As. 10. Eggs, As. 6. Vegetables, As. 5. Potate, As. 2. Odds and ends, As. 4. Total, Rs. 2-7-0.

COWHEEL SOUP.

This is not usually asked for out here, but the cook can get it without difficulty. Clean and scald one cowheel and divide it in four, set it in a pan with about 2 seers of water, bring to the boil and skim well. Then add some carrot, onion and celery and let the whole simmer for 3 hours, and strain. Cut some of the meat from the bone and return it to the broth with a tablespoonful of sago or crushed tapioca, boil for another half hour, just before serving add the juice of a lime, flavouring to taste and a tablespoonful of finely minced parsley.

FISH SALAD.

Flake the fish into neat pieces; wash and dry some lettuce leaves and break them into small pieces, do not cut them; set some sliced beetroot and cucumber to marinade in oil, vinegar, tobasco sauce and onion juice for an hour. Make a good mayonnaise sauce flavoured with anchovy. Mix in the bowl the fish, lettuce, some thin slices of pickled gherkin, the cucumber and the sauce, laying the beetroot on the top as a garnish with slices of hardboiled egg.

VOL-AU-VENT A LA TOULOUSE.

Make the remains of the previous day's fowl and tongue into a nice white stew, using for the foundation of the sauce some stock made from the bones and trimmings, with small pieces of bacon, and if liked some mushrooms or olives. Make a light case, fill it with the stew, just heat in the oven and serve on a folded napkin; lime juice sprinkled over the top of the stew just before baking is nice.

BEEF A LA NIVERNAISE.

The beef should be trimmed and tied into shape and braised with a little stock, a dozen small previously blanched, onions, and half that of carrots. Thicken the gravy and stock with brown roux, flavour well and send the beef to table in a circle of the vegetables, tiny rolls of fried bacon, and fried forcemeat balls, all masked with the sauce.

EGGS A LA PROVENCALE.

Cut four hardboiled eggs in halves lengthwise, carefully remove the yolks and pound them with a tablespoonful of butter, three anchovies or redfish, a teaspoonful of anchovy sauce, a handful of watercress leaves, washed and dried, tobasco sauce to taste and a drop of onion juice. Rub this through a sieve. Fill the egg whites with this putting small handles of parsley stalks across the tops, dish on a round of bread spread with the rest of the mixture.

LONDONDERRY PUDDING.

Take any light cake, cut it in slices and spread thickly with apricot jam, and set it to soak in a good custard, flavoured with any liqueur or some rum. Steam it in a buttered mould for 30 to 40 minutes and serve with a sauce made of sugar, water and apricot jam, boiled to a thick syrup, at the last adding the juice of a lime and a little rum—very little rum is required either for this or the pudding itself.

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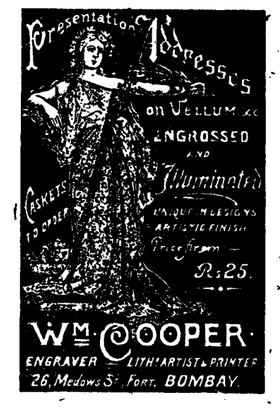

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Paisley Flour is used mixed 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. It is made by Brown & Polson.

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